

PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

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GENERAL

(incl. Statistics)

3650. [Anon.] Carl Spearman. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1941, 5, 97.—Portrait.

3651. Babcock, H. *Time and the mind*. Cambridge: Sci-Art, 1941. Pp. 304. \$3.25.—This book of 15 chapters describes the results of investigations which were carried on according to the author's theory of mental organization, and in which the author's revised 1940 test battery was used. "The distinguishing characteristic of intelligence is . . . the potential degree to which one can abstract and generalize; can express these functions symbolically, and use these symbols in future thinking. This ability determines the kind of data one can perceive and remember, and is the basis of scholastic aptitude. It enlarges one's apperceptive background. It broadens the foundation for good judgment and indirectly adds cubits to one's mental stature. *But its efficient working depends upon the factor of time.*" This element of time or mental tempo is to be considered the fourth dimension of the mind and is the controlling factor in determining mental efficiency. Experimental results, statistical analysis, and discussion are given of the points made. A summary of 12 general conclusions and a bibliography of 36 items are given.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3652. Driesch, H. *Selbstbesinnung und Selbsterkenntnis*. (Introspection and self-understanding.) Leipzig: Bimbach, 1940. Pp. 38. RM 2.10.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The conscious ego must be clearly distinguished from the unconscious in order to understand "who" is conscious of "whom." The relations between the two culminate in self-confidence and include self-criticism, self-training, and many others. Epistemological questions inevitably result.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

3653. Duffy, E. *The conceptual categories of psychology; a suggestion for revision*. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1941, 48, 177-203.—The existing conceptual categories of psychology, based on traditional and a priori analysis, are unsatisfactory because of their vagueness, multiplicity, and failure to describe functionally unitary processes. Of the two distinguishable types of category, longitudinal and cross-sectional, the former type, including learning and maturation, has already undergone needed revision at the hands of such theorists as Tolman, Hull, and Levine. But the cross-sectional concepts like attention, perception, and emotion, should also be replaced by categories which recognize the adjustive, goal-directed character of behavior, and which in-

dicade the variations affecting the adequacy of the response unit. 3 such categories are suggested which account for all variations in response having adjustmental significance, namely, maintenance of direction in behavior, response to relationships, and energy level. These concepts do not attempt to describe the causal factors which produce a given kind of behavior, and must therefore be supplemented by longitudinal ones.—*A. G. Bills* (Cincinnati).

3654. Essen, J. v. *Die Psychologie als deutsche Wissenschaft*. (Psychology as a German science.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1940, 148, 100-111.—Antagonism to contemporary German psychology is historically unjust as well as completely unscientific. Science in the Germany of today is in no way different from that of the past, though the times may require preoccupation with a different subject matter. All psychology, in last analysis, is of German origin. Psychologists elsewhere should take cognizance of whatever changes in orientation may have occurred as their simple scientific duty. To renounce German psychology, as was implied in the recent decision of American psychologists not to participate in meetings held in Germany, is shortsighted, ungrateful, and unworthy of scientific men.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

3655. Fenning, F. A. *The fulfilment of White's purpose*. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1941, 93, 561-566.—William A. White's profound influence as a teacher is demonstrated by an account of the contributions of some of his most distinguished pupils.—*M. Keller* (Butler Hospital).

3656. Fischer, G. H. *E. R. Jaensch zum Gedenken. Sein Werk und Vermächtnis*. (In memoriam: E. R. Jaensch. His work and his legacy.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1940, 148, 19-90.—A review of the life and work of E. R. Jaensch, including a classified bibliography of 269 articles and books written by him, 190 titles contributed by his collaborators, and 25 publications which he edited.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

3657. Hansel, W. *Beiträge zur Strukturanalyse des Wollens*. (Contributions to the structure analysis of volition.) Leipzig: Barth, 1939. Pp. viii + 166. RM 10.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author, a judge, presents a discussion of all findings concerning volition in the psychological sense in order to clarify the legal concept of volition. In legal literature naturalistic and normative views of volition still prevail, both depriving the concept of its relation to reality. Originally these views prevailed in psychology as well (Ebbinghaus, Ziehen, Wundt, Münsterberg); passing through a transition stage (Meumann, Lipps, Pfänder), they

have ultimately given way to a cultural conception of volition (Ach, Lindworsky, Hönigswald). The author aims to prove volition as a meaningful reality in accordance with the cultural conception.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3658. Jaensch, E. R. *Deutsche Psychologie von draussen gesehen, und die echt neutralen Beobachter.* (German psychology as seen from abroad, and the really neutral observers.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1940, 148, 91-99.—International struggles should not obscure the significance of scientific work done in other countries, and it is to be regretted that Allied propaganda has succeeded in convincing many outside Germany that National Socialism has restrained and repressed the progress of psychology in that country.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

3659. Leibbrand, W. *Der "Sturm und Drang" in der deutschen Psychologie.* (Sturm und Drang in German psychology.) *Nervenarzt*, 1941, 14, 1-8.—A study of the minor authors of this pre-romantic period, usually dismissed as enlightenment, shows that it was in reality a dynamic era of sober thought which was to evolve into German idealism and an epoch of unexampled psychic tension. German enlightenment had neither the French radicalism nor the English philosophic loftiness; it was conservative, religious, moralizing, middle-class. It began with interest in man as an individual, introspection, and mysticism. Its psychology tried to bring all philosophies into relationship. The authors of that period laid the foundations of child psychology and recognized the unconscious, the importance of dreams, and the "power of involuntary ideas." Their psychiatric descriptions cover a wide field and are strikingly original and unprejudiced.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3660. Loudet, O. *La obra psicológica de Ribot.* (Ribot's psychological work.) *An. Inst. Psicol. Univ. B. Aires*, 1941, 3, 95-114.—This is an address before the Buenos Aires Psychological Society on the occasion of the centenary of Théodule Ribot. In philosophy he was a true representative of the French spirit: tolerant, intellectually honest, a great teacher, a writer of literary excellence. He was the creator of the pathological method and the first explorer of the affective life. His *Psychological inheritance* contains the essential method and orientation of all his work and inspired studies in genetic, comparative, and pathological psychology. A new era in normal and abnormal psychology began with his *Diseases of memory*, *Diseases of will*, and *Diseases of personality*. These studies, based on the principles of evolution and devolution and on the clinical method, stressed the organic conditions of personality. He considered the affective life primary and autonomous and adopted the physiological theory of its origin.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3661. Metzger, W. *Friedrich Schumann, ein Nachruf.* (In memoriam: Friedrich Schumann.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1940, 148, 1-18.—A review of the life of Schumann, late editor of the *Z. Psychol.*—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

3662. Miles, W. R. *Psychology.* In Woodruff, L. L., *Development of the sciences; second series.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1941. Pp. 247-290.—This is a brief history of the development of psychology from the early Greek period to the twentieth century. The problems faced today are the same as in any other period. "We are in no position to say how much progress has actually been made. . . . The larger problems of man's mind are still perhaps no more than glimpsed, and intelligent control of his behavior through conditioned social integration is still far before us."—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

3663. Mosier, C. *Psychophysics and mental test theory. II. The constant process.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1941, 48, 235-249.—In this article, "the postulational system previously proposed for the unification of the fields of psychophysics and mental test theory [see XIV: 4855], has been extended to cover the instances of two-valued responses. The constant process of psychophysics has been derived from the definitions and assumptions, and an analogous method developed for scoring tests. In the development, Thurstone's age scaling methods and his strictures on the Phi-Gamma hypothesis have been related to the present framework. The relationship between the 'constant method of test scoring' and the scoring by the customary 'number right' method has been indicated. The importance of the concept of individual variability in test theory, analogous to the precision-values of psychophysics, has been emphasized. The results of applying these concepts to data have been briefly treated."—*A. G. Bills* (Cincinnati).

3664. Mouchet, E. *El instinto y la razón en el ser humano.* (Instinct and intelligence in man.) *An. Inst. Psicol. Univ. B. Aires*, 1941, 3, 3-62.—This new exposition of Mouchet's vital psychology consists of the following sections: vital psychology and instinct; man and his instincts; intelligence; and intelligence and instinct. Vital psychology is introspection according to biological principles, the irreducible principle of objective and subjective knowledge. Instinct is of equal importance with intuitive and conceptual intelligence, and they cannot be dissociated. Knowledge has irrational roots; scientific and philosophical concepts of time, space, causation, and life are only rationalizations of a vital knowledge which we find in analysis of the feeling of life. Its projection into the environment produces the feeling of reality.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3665. Ponzio, M. *Obituary to Frederico Kiesow, 1858-1941.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1941, 48, 268-269.—*A. G. Bills* (Cincinnati).

3666. Saucier, W. A. *Lack of the scientific attitude in psychology.* *Sch. & Soc.*, 1941, 53, 670-671.—Psychologists are inclined to denounce research as unscientific and unreliable when its findings conflict with their traditional beliefs. This is exemplified by the reception given to the Iowa studies on the IQ.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

3667. Schaber, G. *Die Theorie des Willens in der Psychologie von Ludwig Klages.* (The theory of will in the psychology of Ludwig Klages.) Würzburg: Tritsch, 1939. Pp. 150. RM 4.80.

3668. Schilling, R. *Carl Stumpf, sein Leben und Wirken.* (Carl Stumpf, his life and work.) *Arch. ges. Phon.*, Abt. 2, 1940, 4, 1-14.—Biography and systematic bibliography.—P. L. Krieger (Munich).

3669. Silverberg, W. V. *The art of Dr. Gertrud Jacob, 1893-1940: portraits of psychotics.* *Psychiatry*, 1941, 4, 157-158.—Tribute is paid to Dr. Jacob for the fidelity with which her paintings of psychotic patients portray psychiatric types.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

3670. Simoneit, M. *Gegenwartssorgen der Psychologie.* (Contemporary problems of psychology.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1940, 148, 112-126.—Since the advent of National Socialism, psychology as an independent discipline has had to defend itself against the encroachments of racial anthropology. In teachers colleges, characterology has taken its place as a required subject. To justify its existence, psychology must contribute to the solution of problems in a state whose leader has made man's soul the starting point and goal of political life. This it can do through emphasis on diagnosis (symptomatology), genetic development, testing of achievement and abilities, and constitutional capacity. The state has recognized these areas of investigation through its vocational guidance agencies as well as through its appointment of military psychologists.—H. Beaumont (Kentucky).

3671. Swineford, F., & Holzinger, K. J. *Selected references on statistics, the theory of test construction, and factor analysis.* *Sch. Rev.*, 1941, 49, 461-467.—This is an annotated bibliography of 49 titles covering the period from March, 1940, to February, 1941, and classified under the above mentioned categories.—R. C. Strassburger (St. Joseph's College for Women).

[See also abstracts 3707, 3800, 3891, 3980.]

NERVOUS SYSTEM

3672. Baudouin, A., & Fischgold, H. *Les phénomènes bio-électriques du système nerveux et leurs application à la médecine.* (Bioelectric phenomena of the nervous system and their application to medicine.) *J. Radiol., Brux.*, 1939, 23, 296-303.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] A brief discussion of the EEG technique and its clinical significance.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3673. Cate, J. ten, Walter, W. G., & Koopman, L. J. *Electroencephalography in rabbits after removal of the neopallium.* *Arch. néerl. Physiol.*, 1940, 24, 578-596.—Electroencephalographic recordings were made on 6 rabbits both before and after removal of the entire neopallium. Typical alpha waves were obtained before the operations when the electrodes were attached extracranially and when applied directly to the cortex. In no case, save one with a small part of the neocortex intact,

however, were alpha waves of typical amplitude obtained after the operation; those recorded for some animals were of very small amplitude and obtainable only when the electrodes rested on the brain substance. Beta waves persisted in all cases after the operations. Typical alpha waves of very low amplitude could be obtained from the rhinencephalon and Ammon's horn. Since none of these rabbits lived beyond 24 hours, the author's caution against generalizing from acute to chronic cases; concerning the latter, further information will be forthcoming in later publications.—C. P. Stone (Stanford).

3674. Costa, A. C. da. *Idées actuelles sur la nature du fonctionnement nerveux.* (Recent views of the nature of neural functioning.) *Scientia, Milano*, 1940, 68, 155-162.—Until recently, the transmission of nerve currents has been considered an electro-chemical phenomenon. Recent research undertaken in the area of the vegetative nervous system, but apparently having broad significance, throws a different light on the matter. Special substances, capable of producing directly neural effects, are liberated at the synaptic level and the nerve endings when the neurone functions. Thus it appears that the transmission of a neural impulse is a chemical phenomenon. The author places special emphasis on the function of adrenin in this connection and points out the significance of the fact that the adrenal medulla secretes into the bloodstream the same chemical as is involved in the action of the vegetative nervous system.—H. Beaumont (Kentucky).

3675. Davis, P. A. *Electroencephalographic studies on three cases of frontal lobotomy.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1941, 3, 38-50.—EEG's were taken from 3 mental patients before and after bilateral lobotomy performed for the relief of agitated depression. In the case of 2 patients whose agitation disappeared almost completely after operative treatment there was no significant change in the EEG's even in the undercut frontal area. The improvement in the third patient's EEG corresponded perfectly with behavioral improvement. No change in the pattern was observed in an 11 month post-operative follow-up record. The cortical activity of these patients after lobotomy was more normal than that of patients treated with insulin or metrazol.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

3676. Engel, G. L., & Margolin, S. G. *The clinical correlation of the electroencephalogram with carbohydrate metabolism.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1941, 93, 629-632.—Abstract and discussion.

3677. Jakob, C. *La función psicogenética de la corteza cerebral y su posible localización.* (The psychogenetic function of the cerebral cortex and its possible localization.) *An. Inst. Psicol. Univ. B. Aires*, 1941, 3, 63-80.—Jacob's thesis is that, although the psychic is unlocalizable, certain circumscribed physiological complexes are perhaps localizable. In the child, ideas of the external and internal probably develop into 2 polarized spheres, each triphasic: near, distant, and remote. The

psychogenesis of the external, from concrete to abstract, comprises function of the legs plus the technically aided senses; the remote is the ideational and transcendental. In the internal sphere, the near is the reflex, unconscious, and archpsychic; the distant is the paleopsychic, instinctive, and pre-conscious; the remote is the conscious and neopsychic. The ego evolves through these stages within the framework of cortical topography. In general, environment is associated with the hemispherical convexity and the arcuate fibers; internality, with the median surface and the cingulum. Perception, will, and thought result from collaboration of the primary centers and their rise to a higher potential. Jacob discusses the evolution of the concepts of space, time, and causation and assigns their primary centers to specific areas.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3678. Jung, R. *Das Elektrencephalogramm und seine klinische Anwendung.* (The EEG and its clinical application.) *Nervenarzt*, 1941, 14, 57-70; 104-117.—This discussion of the variations and changes of the EEG of normal persons and their bearing on the abnormal EEG is based on the literature and a personal series of 1800 tracings. Individual variations are normal, relatively constant, and apparently inheritable. The ergotropic and trophotropic types seem to be related to physiological and formal psychological characteristics. Changes of consciousness and attention are closely related to changes in the EEG, and there are possible connections with forms of psychic experience. Correlations between personality types and individual characteristics of the EEG are not yet possible, although there seem to be connections. The pathological EEG is not sharply delimited; its criteria are dysrhythmia, localized differences in symmetrical regions, slowing of occipital rhythm, and displacement of the chief rhythm oral to the parietal region. The similarity of normal changes in fatigue and sleep with the EEG in generalized pathological brain changes (epilepsy, head trauma, and psychoses) is significant and may perhaps be due to the same mechanisms. Many abnormalities in adults resemble the child's EEG and may be regarded as undevelopment or reduction of a mature organization.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3679. Kornmüller, A. E. *Einige Voraussetzungen der hirnbioelektrischen Untersuchung des Menschen.* (Some suppositions for bioelectrical brain investigation in man.) *Dtsch. med. Wschr.*, 1939, Part 2, 1601-1606.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The clinical value of the electroencephalographic localization method and its limitations are discussed.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3680. Kornmüller, A. E., & Janzen, R. *Über die normalen bioelektrischen Erscheinungen des menschlichen Gehirns. Gleichzeitig eine kritische Stellungnahme zu den bisherigen Anschauungen auf Grund neuer Befunde an Gesunden und Kranken.* (Normal bioelectric phenomena of the human brain. A critical discussion of past views based on new findings in normal subjects and patients.) *Arch.*

Psychiat. Nervenhr., 1939, 110, 224-252.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The views of Berger and Adrian that the bioelectric phenomena of at least one hemisphere are largely homogeneous are not correct. Bioelectric differentiation of various parts of the brain must be assumed. By this assumption some existing contradictions can be reconciled.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3681. Kornmüller, A. E., & Janzen, R. *Hirnbioelektrische Untersuchungen bei genuiner Epilepsie.* (Electroencephalographic investigations in idiopathic epilepsy.) *Dtsch. Z. Nervenheilk.*, 1941, 152, 78-104.—This is an analysis of the EEG's of 43 cases of idiopathic epilepsy and of 3 cases of pyknolepsy. The authors are chiefly concerned with the question of epileptogenic focus, using the same criteria as in animal experiments. A distinction must be made between the starting point of the irritation and secondary effects on cerebral activity conditioned by nerve conduction. Bioelectric studies of idiopathic epilepsy give no proof, as yet, of a primary cortical focus. Some grand mal cases (24 hours continuous record, including convulsions) showed no abnormalities. In petit mal the findings are varied. If cortical tension is unchanged, the stimulus from the primary focus may be too weak or too brief to affect the cortex. The fact that symptoms and cortical electrical changes during an attack are not quite synchronous also speaks against a primary cortical focus. The only difference between many interval phenomena, detected only in the EEG, and certain minor attacks may lie in the site of the primary focus.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3682. Lurie, Z. L. [Jackson's concept of the pathology of the brain.] *Neuropat. Psichiat.*, 1939, 8, No. 8, 46-51.

3683. Lyman, R. S. *Eye movements in the electroencephalogram.* *Johns Hopk. Hosp. Bull.*, 1941, 68, 1-31.—A procedure is described for recording eye movements. The subject was required to make various simple eye movements, and brain potentials were recorded from the frontal areas. The results are given in a series of figures in which sample records are presented for each of several patients showing several pathological conditions. There are a discussion and interpretation of the procedure and results.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

3684. Müller, L. R. *Über bioelektrische Vorgänge im Grosshirn während des Wachens und des Schlafens.* (Bioelectrical cerebral processes during waking and sleeping.) *Klin. Wschr.*, 1939, Part 2, 1589-1592.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Review of the literature with discussion of the origin of changes in the potentials.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3685. Ohm, J. *Zur Deutung des Elektroencephalograms.* (Interpretation of the electroencephalogram.) *Dtsch. Z. Nervenheilk.*, 1941, 152, 1-12.—Ohm's theory, derived partly from his work on miners' nystagmus, is that psychic life and activity depend largely on discharge frequency. The

greater the frequency, the higher the performance. In all diseases frequency sinks, and it is also affected by weather and light. The frequencies of gifted persons demand special study. Different types of ganglion cells have different frequencies, and the same frequency probably occurs in widely separated regions. The same frequency may produce light sensation in the visual cortex and initiate movement in the motor cortex. Frequency is essential brain function, differences in effect are of anatomical nature. This theory reconciles anatomical differentiation of the brain with physiological unification of its performance.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3686. *Paulian, D., Tudor, M., & Constantinesco, G. G. L'électro-encéphalogramme dans un cas de mutisme et surdit  hyst rique.* (The electroencephalogram in a case of hysterical deaf-mutism.) *C. R. Inst. Sci. Roum.*, 1939, 3, 526-530.—See XIV: 3907.

3687. *Posteli, T., & Seidenari, R. Contributo alla applicazione clinica dell'elettro-encefalografia. Reperti encefalografici in alcune cerebro- e oftalmopatie.* (Contribution to the clinical application of electroencephalography. Encephalographic findings in certain brain and eye diseases.) *Radiolog. Fisiol. med.*, 1939, 3, No. 6, 178-190.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Hemiplegia with aphasia, epilepsy, and glaucoma reduce the frequency of the slow waves. (See also XIV: 4389).—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3688. *Prados y Such, M. Valor cl nico del electroencefalograma.* (Clinical value of the electroencephalogram.) *Ciencia*, 1941, 2, 1-13.—The author traces the development of the electroencephalogram from its discovery and appends a bibliography of 29 items. The first clinical use was in relation to epilepsy, especially petit mal. Other neurological disorders are discussed and the encephalograms illustrated. Thus far, the value for psychiatry is limited, as far as major psychoses are concerned. The history of the encephalogram falls into two periods, corresponding to Berger's and later techniques. Characteristic graphical modifications in cases of cerebral disturbance are distortion of the alpha waves and the appearance of delta waves. The technique is not now suited to close differential diagnoses, although relatively small areas of the cortex can be studied by means of it.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

[See also abstracts 3696, 3697, 3714, 3726, 3731, 3739, 3748, 3761, 3762, 3770, 3772, 3850, 4074.]

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

3689. [Anon.] *Psychological aspects of deafness.* *Brit. med. J.*, 1941, Part 1, 289-290.—The problems of deafened individuals in adjusting to their deafness are discussed.—*D. A. Grant* (Wisconsin).

3690. [Anon.] *Medical aspects of dive bombing.* *St Thom. Hosp. Gaz.*, 1940, 38, 110.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author, a surgeon on a transport which was dive-bombed but not hit,

analyses the shrieking of bombers. The noise is crescendo (something coming at one); it hurts the ears, i.e., some notes are on the upper edge of the hearing range; and it lingers in memory, so that one thinks he hears it long after it has ceased. Counter-measures are wax ear-plugs and improvement on the noise (the author suggests a mechanically elaborated satanic laugh). Bombers' noises are important in producing fear and warrant serious study, especially experimentation with the effects of noises at both the high and low ends of the hearing scale.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3691. *Brandes, S. A. [Alterations of the visual functions caused by different types of work: II. Alterations of the light sensitivity of the eye in man in relation to different types of work.] Fisiol. Zh., S. S. S. R.*, 1940, 29, 424-433.—Physical work increases the light sensitivity of the eye; mental work decreases it. Training in a certain type of exercise led to a levelling of the shifts in sensitivity; in the case of mental work training even produced increases in sensitivity. Interpretations are made. English summary.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

3692. *Broda, E. E., & Victor, E. The cataphoretic mobility of visual purple.* *Bio-chem. J.*, 1940, 34, 1501-1506.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XV: 11986).

3693. *Courcy, T. L., & Gillis, L. Night-blindness treated by vitamin A.* *Trans. ophthalm. Soc. U. K.*, 1939, 59, Part 1, 442-445.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The case of a 20-year-old girl who suffered from severe night blindness is reported. Large doses of vitamin A brought about a considerable improvement.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3694. *Essen, J. v.  tude psychophysiologique sur l'obscurit * (A psychophysiological study of darkness.) *Arch. n erl. Physiol.*, 1940, 24, 487-554.—This is an historical review and discussion, monographic in proportion, which deals with darkness as a phenomenon experienced by animals and man. Its many conclusions can hardly be abstracted without loss of meaning because of condensation or without unwarranted selection of statements.—*C. P. Stone* (Stanford).

3695. *Fernberger, S. W. Perception.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1941, 38, 432-468.—The fundamental items in the literature on perception are summarized under the headings: color perception; acuity and space perception; vision, especially as related to military problems; visual organization, particularly as related to camouflage; seen movement and apparent visual movement; auditory perception; auditory localization; kinaesthesia; and quantitative methods in problems of perception. 313 references.—*A. W. Melton* (Missouri).

3696. *Gersuni, G. V. [The electrophysiological analysis of the activity of the auditory system. I.] Fisiol. Zh., S. S. S. R.*, 1940, 29, 369-379.—Electrical potentials were recorded from the cochlea, acoustic nerve, and higher levels (including the cortex) of cats. Sound stimuli ranging in frequency from 1 to 150 per sec. caused action currents with a

latency at the cochlea of 0.2 msec., at the acoustic nerve of 1.1 msec., at the cochlear nuclei and the trapezoid body of 2.2 msec., and at the posterior quadrigeminal bodies and the internal geniculate body of 3.5 msec. The same latency figures were recorded for either phase of acoustic pressure. The cortical response (1) is a biphasic oscillation, first positive and then negative (duration of 25-30 msec.) and (2) consists of small potentials. The latency of the first of these cortical responses is from 7 to 15 msec. and increases with the frequency of stimulation. Interpretations are made. English summary.—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

3697. Gersuni, G. V. [The electrophysiological analysis of the activity of the auditory system. II.] *Fiziol. Zh., S. S. S. R.*, 1940, 29, 380-400.—(1) The response of the acoustic nerve follows the frequency of stimulation to 3500 Hz; the trapezoid body, to 3000; the posterior quadrigeminal and the interior geniculate bodies, to 1200. Latency depends on frequency of stimulation. (2) In the internal geniculate body there is a periodic succession of large and small amplitudes followed at maximal stimulation by a uniform rhythmic response. Several other variations of stimulation and the responses they produce are discussed. English summary.—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

3698. Gersuni, G. V., Andreev, A. M., & Arapova, A. A. [Electrophysiological exploration of the human auditory organ.] *Vestn. Otol.*, 1939, No. 2, 5-19.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Experiments are reported in which the physiological processes in the cochlea were differentiated from those in the pathways. The chronaxy method was used. Alternating current was employed which produced auditory sensations in normal and pathological subjects. In disturbances of the conduction apparatus tones were still perceived, while in disturbances of the perceiving apparatus only noises were heard.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3699. Hagena, E. [Vibration sense (pallesthesia).] *Bibl. Laeger*, 1939, 131, 457-491.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] 18 patients with pernicious anemia, diabetes, and alcoholism showed disorders of sensitivity to vibration. Vitamin B₁ brought about improvement in 2 cases. In the introduction the experimental technique is described in detail and the various theories of the vibration sense are reviewed.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3700. Halstead, W. C. A note on the Bartley effect in the estimation of equivalent brightness. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1941, 28, 524-528.—Evidence is presented which shows that the Bartley effect, enhancement of apparent brightness of intermittent light, is not produced by the pupillary or accommodative mechanisms since it may be operative when these 2 mechanisms have been effectively eliminated (mydriasis produced by scopolamine) as sources of variation in the visual system. The subject used in the present experiment reported no sensations of ocular strain or tension. Since these are commonly experienced under usual conditions

of observation of the Bartley effect, particularly as the flicker rate approaches the region producing maximal enhancement of apparent brightness, it seems probable that the origin of such sensations may safely be attributed to the intra-ocular musculature.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

3701. Harman, N. B. Testing night vision. *Brit. med. J.*, 1941, Part 1, 636-637.—Defects of a recently developed test of night vision are pointed out, and remedies are suggested.—D. A. Grant (Wisconsin).

3702. Jeans, J. *Scienza e musica*. (Science and music.) Milano: Bompiani, 1940. Pp. 312. L. 14.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] A popular discussion of the physical aspects of sound waves and sound perception with special emphasis on music.—H. Beaumont (Kentucky).

3703. Jenkins, W. L. Studies in thermal sensitivity: 15. Effects of stimulus-temperature in *seriatim* warm-mapping. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1941, 28, 517-523.—"Seriatim mapping alternately with a standard temperature (44° C.) and a comparison temperature (36½°, 38°, 41°, 47° or 50°) gives results which cannot be readily explained in terms of the traditional 'warm spot' theory. In the same map, some scores remain totally unchanged, while others are changed sharply. General increases or decreases over the map as a whole are notably absent. These experimental results, however, are in accord with the concentration theory: i.e., that variations in experienced intensity of warmth are based on varied concentrations of receptors, which differ in their liminal level, but are all-or-none in action once the limen is passed. The experienced intensity depends upon the concentration of receptors active at that temperature."—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

3704. Kouravitsky, V. I. [Pathophysiology of hallucinations and other disorders of perception in the light of the hypnotical experiment.] *Neuropat. Psikhiat.*, 1939, 8, No. 11, 50-52.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] During deep hypnosis posthypnotic hallucinations were suggested. A tendency was found to combine the hallucinations with a lowering of visual capacity and even with an anesthesia of the facial skin. Hallucinations are not to be regarded as causing these 2 sensory changes. Rather all 3 phenomena are based on a general inhibition process. This inhibition is not a remainder of the hypnotic state but is to be explained through the significance of the autonomous nervous system for adaptation, just as hysterical and suggested anesthetics can be explained on this basis.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3705. Kravkov, S. V. *La vision chromatique et les excitations auditives*. (Chromatic vision and auditory stimuli.) *Verh. 15. int. Kongr. Ophthal.*, 1938, 4, comm. libres, 7-10.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] After 40 min. dark adaptation the observer is exposed to an intense auditory stimulus of 10 min. duration. The auditory stimulus lowers the threshold for blue and green vision and

raises the threshold for red vision. (See also XIV: 1752, 2282.)—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3706. Lichte, W. H. Attributes of complex tones. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1941, 28, 455-480.—"Evidence seems to warrant the conclusion that complex tones have, in addition to pitch and loudness, at least three attributes. These are brightness, roughness, and one tentatively labelled fullness. The first two are probably more basic than the third. Brightness is a function of the location on the frequency continuum of the mid-point of the energy distribution. The results of the quality-matching experiment suggest that the attribute of brightness in complex tones is not similar to the attribute of pitch-brightness in pure tones. Roughness has been shown to be present in tones containing consecutive high partials above the sixth and to be a function of the location of such partials in the whole sequence of higher partials. Fullness has been shown to be a function of the relative presence of odd- and even-numbered partials. . . . Roughness and fullness may be different functions of one variable: complexity of frequency ratios between partials."—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

3707. Luckiesh, M., & Moss, F. K. Visibility and seeing. *J. Franklin Inst.*, 1941, 231, 323-343.—"Visibility is defined as an attribute of the physical characteristics of the object of regard as determined introspectively by an observer possessing normal vision. Therefore seeing may be defined as a function of the visibility of the object and the visual efficiency of the observer." The Luckiesh-Moss Visibility-Meter is described (picture). "The significance of visibility, as a factor in seeing, is presented through the medium of correlations with certain psychophysiological effects resulting from seeing under conditions which afford various degrees of visibility. These analyses reveal that visibility and ease of seeing are closely related. The frequency of involuntary blinking has been developed as a criterion of ease of seeing and correlated with measurements of visibility. By these correlations, visibility measurements become of the utmost importance in the science of seeing whose most important objectives involve measurements and interpretations in the realm of supra-threshold seeing."—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

3708. Marks, P. L. *Acoustics*. New York: Chemical Publishing Co., 1941. Pp. 159. \$3.00.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This handbook for architects and engineers includes the following topics of interest to psychologists: acoustic relativity; C. W. Glover and the logarithmic basis of ear perception; and Weber's law.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3709. Marquez, —. La vision stéréoscopique sans stéréoscope, fusion et relief. (Stereoscopic vision without stereoscope, fusion and relief.) *Bull. Soc. franç. Ophtal.*, 1939, 52, 241-253.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author defines the terms binocular, stereoscopic, and pseudostereoscopic vision. The last should actually mean that through abnormal convergence a reversed relief is

seen. It is false to assume that stereoscopic vision can be proved through the stereoscope and that the visual process acts on the same principles as the apparatus. Relief and fusion are not independent of one another but closely linked.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3710. Martins Vieira, H. [Monocular stereoscopic vision.] *Ophtalmos*, 1939, 1, 1-8.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Monocular depth perception is largely based on sensory cues from accommodation, on the retinal size of objects, and on light and shadow distribution. Another cue is provided by slight movement of the head. After loss of one eye depth perception may be restored through training.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3711. Pett, L. B., & Lipkind, M. K. Factors affecting the Pett visual test for vitamin A deficiency. *Canad. J. Res.*, 1941, 19, No. 4, 99-108.—"Under the conditions prescribed for the Pett test, which is described, it has been found that: (i) antecedent light does not affect the median of the three tests usually performed; (ii) no error results from the wearing or not wearing of glasses; (iii) the use of pilocarpine to contract the pupils is not advisable; (iv) some light may be admitted into the test room; (v) the time of exposure to the bright light (30 sec.) is suitable; (vi) repeated tests cause a 'learning' effect so rarely as to be of little concern; (vii) the standard error of the mean is ± 1.4 and of the median is ± 2.4 sec. Some results are presented suggesting that a diurnal rhythm in the vitamin A content of the blood exists."—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

3712. Podesta, H. H., & Aeffner, W. Der Einfluss der Prüffeldgrösse auf die Schwellenwahrnehmung des Auges. I. Die Unterschieds- und Verhältnisschwelle bei verschiedenen Prüffeldgrössen und Helligkeiten. (The influence of the test field size on the perceptual threshold of the eye. I. The difference- and proportion-threshold with different test field sizes and intensities.) *Pflüg. Arch. ges. Physiol.*, 1940, 243, 666-677.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XV: 12378).

3713. Rauh, W. Das Farbensichtsfeld bei experimenteller Nachtblindheit. (The color vision field in experimental night blindness.) v. Graefes *Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1940, 141, 545-548.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] 10 normal S's voluntarily lived on a vitamin-A-free diet for 6-7 months. At the end of the period the visual field for movement was not changed. 5 S's showed a crossing of the blue limit with the red limit, and all 10 S's showed a crossing of the yellow limit with the green limit, while normal controls were able to recognize the colors clearly. Furthermore, definite night blindness existed. After 3 months of vitamin A feeding night blindness disappeared and the visual field returned to normal.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3714. Rein, F. H. Zur Physiologie des Schmerzes. (The physiology of pain.) *Schmerz*, 1939, 12, 129-139.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Pain is not to be classified as a sensation. The pain mechanism affects the entire central and autonomic

nervous system and represents an extensive control and reflex mechanism, the main task of which is to control the normal metabolic processes of all tissues. The thalamus plays an important part.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3715. Starkiewicz, W. Über Nachbilder im peripheren Gesichtsfeldteil. Elektrische Theorie der Nachbilderphasen. (Afterimages in the peripheral part of the visual field. Electrical theory of the afterimage phases.) *Bau. int. Acad. pol. Sci.*, 1939, No. 9/10, 691-712.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The duration of the positive afterimage decreases toward the periphery, remains constant from 20° on, and increases toward the extreme periphery, where it is at times considerably longer than in the fovea. The longer the afterimage the greater the number of phases that may be observed. In the extreme periphery the duration of the afterimage is almost unrelated to the duration of the illumination, particularly with great intensities. The course of the afterimages follows the curve of the retinal current; the positive phase corresponds to the phases B and D of the electroretinogram. The reticular layers of the retina are considered as an electric condenser. Like a condenser they discharge in phases; the phases of the afterimage correspond to the phasic visual current in the retina.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3716. Trendelenberg, F. Einführung in die Akustik. (Introduction to acoustics.) Berlin: Springer [1940?]. Pp. 277.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This textbook deals with the various aspects of the science of acoustics, among them the ear as a detector of sounds.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3717. Voelker, C. H. Tested auditory behavior rather than hearing; acuity is a function of age. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1941, 86, 1-6.—The author studies recent audiometric data and comments on the findings. There is an increase in auditory acuity up to adolescence followed by a decline as a correlate of age. The question is raised as to whether or not this decrease of acuity is due to age alone. Factors other than age which may be responsible are listed as Brownian movements in the atmosphere, disease, and noise environment.—C. V. Hudgins (Clarke School).

3718. Walker, R. Y., & Molish, H. The relationship between factors of ocular efficiency and eye-movement measures at the college level. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1941, 32, 145-150.—No significant relationship was found between any of the characteristics of vision measured by the Betts test and either, number of fixations or regressions per 100 words for the 96 college students used as subjects. Distance fusion is slightly negatively related to mean fixation time, near-point fusion, slightly positively. No significant correlations were found between number of fixations, average duration of fixation, and near-point fusion.—R. M. Bellows (Maryland).

3719. Yacorzynski, G. K., & Brown, M. Studies of the sensation of vibration: 1. Variability of the

vibratory threshold as a function of amplitude and frequency of mechanical vibration. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1941, 28, 509-516.—For a group of 20 S's the split-half Pearson correlation coefficients for 10 threshold determinations (using a stimulator .5 cm. in diameter) of the right index finger tip at frequencies of 200, 400, 600, and 800 d.v., were .94, .99, .96, and .97. In making group studies of the thresholds 4 determinations are sufficient to obtain high reliability, since the correlation coefficients for 4 readings are .87, .97, .90, and .92. The correlation between the thresholds at 200 and 800 d.v. for the 20 S's was .72. Thresholds of 4 subjects were determined at intervals of from 3 to 7 days; 10 sessions, with 4 threshold determinations for each, were used. Both the right and left index finger tips were stimulated at frequencies of 200, 400, 800, and 1000 d.v. Results show large fluctuations on the different days. This means that it is necessary to study the vibratory threshold of an individual case over a number of days in order to get a good approximation of the actual threshold.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

3720. Ziegler, H. Vergleichende Untersuchungen des räumlichen Sehens mit dem Raumsinn-Prüfgerät nach Cord und dem Zeiss-Stereoskop und den Prüftafeln nach Pulfrich. (Comparative investigations of space perception with the space perception test apparatus of Cord and the Zeiss-stereoscope and the testing tables of Pulfrich.) *Luftfahrtmedizin*, 1939, 3, 302-308.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] 100 labor service men served as S's. It is recommended that at least 2 different tests be given. An otherwise acceptable testee should be rejected on the basis of poor space perception alone only if this is accompanied by poor training ability in space perception.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

[See also abstracts 3687, 3753, 3770, 3930, 3953, 3966, 3974.]

LEARNING, CONDITIONING, INTELLIGENCE

(incl. Attention, Thought)

3721. Alberti, J. L. Fundamentos biológicos de nuestro pensar. (Biological bases of our thought.) *An. Inst. Psicol. Univ. B. Aires*, 1941, 3, 115-152.—Alberti discusses the relation of bodily structure to psychic characteristics; morphology, temperament, and internal secretions; psychological changes accompanying changes of weight; ceneesthesia as the basis of vital psychology; content of internal perception; internal secretions and vital feelings; reality feeling; hunger; and the trophic experience. The conclusion is that the structure of thought is determined by morphology, which conditions temperament, and that both are regulated by the endocrines. Trophic experience is the sensation of a general nutritional deficiency and utilization, instinctive or otherwise, of the senses to satisfy it from the environment. Thought is a function of our bodies, and the origin of perception is nonrational.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

3722. Alverdes, F. Weiteres über die Marburger Dressurversuche an niederen Tieren. (Further report on the training experiments with lower animals at Marburg.) *Zool. Anz. Suppl.*, 1939, 12, 463-470.—See also XIV: 5872.

3723. Balinsky, B. An analysis of the mental factors of various age groups from nine to sixty. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1941, 23, 191-234.—Balinsky was interested in discovering any significant changes in mental factors during the periods of growth and decline. The Wechsler-Bellevue intelligence scale was used. The age groups selected for study were 9, 12, 15, 25-29, 35-44, and 50-59 years. All of the subjects were selected from the files used in the standardization of the Bellevue scale. Something less than 600 cases provided the data. The following factors were discovered in various age groups: a verbal factor, a performance factor, a factor of seeing relationships in social situations, a memory factor, a factor called "restriction in solution," a reasoning factor, and a factor which could not be clearly indicated. The same factors did not always appear in each age level; the verbal and performance factors were the most consistent; the memory factor appeared only in ages 25-29 and 35-40. Balinsky concludes that "mental traits change and undergo reorganization over a span of years. Therefore, when interpreting tests of intelligence, it is important to take into consideration the age of the individual."—F. M. Teagarden (Pittsburgh).

3724. Burton, A., & Tueller, R. Successive reproductions of visually perceived forms. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1941, 58, 71-82.—25 nursery school children drew successive versions of a figure which, in its original form, was a circle containing 3 dots, a sort of schematic face. Each S drew until satiated, 1 drawing per sheet of paper; group I saw the original only at the outset, while for group II it was continuously available. All S's displayed reorganizations of material, described as sharpening, leveling, and preserving. As a rule, the drawings became more complex and larger, and reorganizations were more frequent in later stages. The presence of the original delayed this process but slightly. As satiation developed, drawings became more disorganized.—D. K. Spelt (Mississippi).

3725. Carter, L. F. Intensity of conditioned stimulus and rate of conditioning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1941, 28, 481-490.—Eyelid responses of different groups of subjects were conditioned to auditory stimuli varying for the different groups between 15 and 90 db. above threshold. Results show no change in rate of conditioning with different intensities of the conditioned stimulus. The results are contrary to Pavlov's and Holt's theories and in agreement with Guthrie's theory.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

3726. Cate, J. ten, & Walter, W. G. Réactions de défense et d'alimentation qui se présentent simultanément chez les chats privés de l'écorce cérébrale. (Reactions of defense and alimentation appearing simultaneously in cats deprived of the

cerebral cortex.) *Arch. néerl. Physiol.*, 1941, 25, 225-232.—In cats just deprived of the neopallium, movements of defense and of prehension of food present themselves simultaneously. This condition persists for some time, with the defensive movements disappearing little by little about the end of the second month and the taking of food ultimately remaining as the sole reaction when food is offered. The authors consider these changes to be evidence that conditioned reflexes are established subcortically to replace those normally mediated by cortical centers.—C. P. Stone (Stanford).

3727. Cowles, J. T. Discrimination learning and pre-delay reinforcement in 'delayed response.' *Psychol. Rev.*, 1941, 48, 225-234.—This paper attempts to relate delayed response to ordinary discrimination learning and to give experimental refutations to some of the supposed distinctions between them. Discrimination learning ordinarily centers on the acquisition of a single habit to the exclusion of others, while delayed response requires the concurrent acquisition and performance of 2 or more alternative habits and can therefore be regarded as a discrimination problem involving the irregular 'reversal' of the antagonistic habits concerned. Ordinary discrimination learning is the limiting case of delayed response in which every preceding trial is a training trial, consistently reinforcing a single association. Experimental evidence is quoted to clarify the important relation of pre-delay reinforcement and post-delay retention. When food is received upon the pre-delay trials, then retention, as measured by performance on post-delay trials, is inferior to that obtained by a procedure of no-food-before-delay. This contradicts the hypothesis that better retention follows greater reinforcement strength.—A. G. Bills (Cincinnati).

3728. Deriabin, V. S. [Effect of bulbocapnine on the defensive (acidic and motor) conditioned reflexes.] *Fiziol. Zh., S. S. S. R.*, 1940, 29, 401-412.—Dogs were poisoned with bulbocapnine, and an order in the inhibition of conditioned reflexes was found: first, artificial alimentary CR's; then, with further increase of dose, the natural acidic CR's; finally, the motor CR's. Effects of bulbocapnine on other reflexes were noted. There were individual differences in sensitivity to the drug.—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

3729. Harris, J. D. Forward conditioning, backward conditioning, pseudoconditioning, and adaptation to the conditioned stimulus. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1941, 28, 491-502.—In an avoidance conditioning situation, 4 groups of S's were given forward-order, backward-order, random-order, and pseudo-conditioning training. Number of finger movements in an extinction series of 10 conditioned stimuli was the criterion of strength of response. All groups responded appreciably. The unconditioned response to sound was not facilitated by forward-order training. It is not clear whether the criterion responses to the other types of training should be classed as facilitated unconditioned responses; pseudo-conditioning seems the better explanation. The results

from random-order and pseudo-conditioning training demonstrate the possibility of the operation of inherent and relatively constant nonassociative factors (pseudo-conditioning, arising from repeated presentation of the unconditioned stimulus, and adaptation, arising from repeated presentation of the conditioned stimulus) which tend to augment or decrement the effect of purely associative factors. The response strength to forward-order training is partly, that to backward-order training almost completely, due to factors which have nothing to do with the temporal relationship between the conditioned and the unconditioned stimuli.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

3730. Hendrickson, G., & Schroeder, W. H. Transfer of training in learning to hit a submerged target. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1941, 32, 205-213.—Judd's experiment (*Educational Review*, 1908, 36, 28-42) was repeated with the exception that boys did not throw a small dart at a target placed under water but were shooting BB shot at the target. Performances of two instructed experimental groups were somewhat better than those of uninstructed control groups. Theoretical information was generalized not only in transfer from one situation to another (target at first 2 inches under water, later on 6 inches) but also in making the original adjustment to the first situation.—R. M. Bellows (Maryland).

3731. Jasper, H., & Shagass, C. Conscious time judgments related to conditioned time intervals and voluntary control of the alpha rhythm. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1941, 28, 503-508.—The time interval in delayed, trace, and cyclic CR's of the occipital alpha rhythm is more accurate than and not related to conscious estimations of the same interval. An involuntary time mechanism is operating in this response. CR of the occipital alpha rhythm was established to a voluntary stimulus, subvocal repetition of the word 'block' with voluntary manual response. In this way voluntary control of the alpha rhythm was established. The same response, blocking of the alpha rhythm, was conditioned in one way independent of voluntary control and in another way under voluntary control. The differentiating factor was the type of stimulus to which the CR was established.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

3732. Kiessling, A. Fehlerkunde. (The study of mistakes.) *Z. pädag. Psychol.*, 1941, 42, 44-47.—Kiessling restates his previous conclusions as to the difference between mistake and error, the classification, diagnostic meaning, effect on personality, treatment, and prevention of mistakes. The latest advancement is in the knowledge of their anthropology. Since they are founded in the psychophysical constitution, they are subject to the laws of heredity. Different *Anlagen* cause inherited predispositions to special activities and consequently to special kinds of mistakes.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

3733. Lehman, H. C. The creative years: medicine, surgery and certain related fields. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1941, 52, 450-461.—The peak of productivity of the outstanding men in bacteriology,

physiology, goiter research, pathology, anatomy, medical discoveries and inventions, surgery, classical descriptions of disease, and advances in public hygiene occurs at ages 35-39. In the discovery and introduction of drugs and remedial agents employed in medicine the peak occurs at ages 30-34. The above data refer to the rate of contributing. A distinction needs to be made between rate of contributing and the sum total of output of very superior contributions. The median chronological age for the total output is 41.25 years.—O. P. Lester (Buffalo).

3734. Levin, S. L., & Petrova, V. V. [The qualitative composition of saliva in conditioned and unconditioned stimulation.] *Fiziol. Zh. S. S. S. R.*, 1939, 27, 340-345.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Conditionally secreted saliva differs considerably from unconditionally secreted and resembles spontaneously secreted saliva. German summary.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3735. Mowrer, O. H. Motivation and learning in relation to the national emergency. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1941, 38, 421-431.—The basic principles of learning are reviewed under the headings: consummatory behavior, and anticipatory behavior. Sources of primary and secondary motivation are examined, and the phenomena of extinction, generalization, discrimination, etc. are considered. 46 references.—A. W. Melton (Missouri).

3736. Pavlov, I. I. *I riflessi condizionati*. (Conditioned reflexes.) (Trans. of the 6th Russ. ed. by M. S. Lapenna.) Turin: Einaudi, 1940. Pp. 400. L. 30.—See I: 2531.—H. Beaumont (Kentucky).

3737. Petri, O. *La memoria*. (Memory.) Milano: Bocca, 1940. Pp. 246. L. 15.

3738. Roff, M. A statistical study of the development of intelligence test performance. *J. Psychol.*, 1941, 11, 371-386.—Using data published by previous investigators, the author correlated the intelligence test performance of a population of children at some specific age and the gain in performance one or more years later. He found that the correlations fluctuate around zero. "These results indicate that the so-called 'constancy of the IQ' is due primarily to the retention by each child of the skills and knowledge which determined his scores in earlier years, and is not due at all to correlation between earlier scores and later gains or increments." The development of correlation in test performance between parents and their children, where the children have lived with the parents, is the second problem dealt with. Previous work indicated that parent-child correlations reach or approach their final level at children's ages of 5-6 years. Study of ages earlier than 5 years is necessary before the rise in correlation can be traced in detail.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).

3739. Rosenthal, I. S. [Conditioned reflexes in dogs with only one hemisphere. 3rd communication. Interrelation between excitation and inhibition processes.] *Arch. biol. Nauk.*, 1939, 54, No. 1, 80-93.—English summary.

3740. Rubin-Rabson, G. Studies in the psychology of memorizing piano music. V: A comparison of pre-study periods of varied length. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1941, 32, 101-112.—Since results from mechanical reading trials at the piano are inferior to those obtained from preliminary thorough study of the composition, the relative efficiency of study periods of varied length is important. This relative efficiency was examined by having skilful pianists study samples of unfamiliar music for 3, 6 and 9 minutes before continuing the memorizing to perfect performance at the keyboard, and then testing them by having them transcribe the material. Longer study periods lack effect on retention. Piano students should study the whole composition for structure and form, then master some small unit and attempt it from memory at the keyboard.—R. M. Bellows (Maryland).

3741. Schwesinger, G. C. "IQ's for sale"—or are they? *J. Hered.*, 1941, 32, 103-107.—This is a brief review of the nature-nurture controversy in intelligence, particularly with references to studies included in the 39th Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education. The significance of these studies centers as much in their contribution to a clearer understanding of the methodological and statistical do's and don'ts of nature-nurture research as in any specific findings common to most of the researches. Results seem to be as much a function of the particular method used as of underlying fact. Caution is needed particularly in regard to such research factors as selection of experimental subjects; validity and comparability of tests used; and reliability of testing conditions, of tests and method of scoring, of length of experimental period, and of the statistics used to measure test-retest change. When these and other variables are consistently controlled, more uniformity of results and conclusions can be expected and some finality established for the answers to crucial nature-nurture questions.—G. C. Schwesinger (American Museum of Natural History).

3742. Thorndike, E. L. Mental abilities. *Science*, 1941, 93, 485-486.—Abstract.

3743. Thurstone, L. L., & Thurstone, T. G. Factorial studies of intelligence. *Psychometr. Monogr.*, 1941, No. 2, Pp. 94.—The purpose of this investigation was to determine whether primary mental abilities can be isolated for children at the 14-year age level. 60 tests, described in the second part of the monograph, were administered in 11 one-hour sessions to each of 710 subjects. Correlations of the individual tests with the several primary factors seem to lend justification for dividing the composite measure of mental endowment into separate functions. Thus each child can be described by a mental profile of 6 indices; these are verbal comprehension, word-fluency, space, number, memorizing, and reasoning. The reasoning or induction factor has the largest number of significant correlations, while the most independent factor seems to be memorizing, which has the smallest number of significant correlations with the separate

tests. The earlier interpretation of the word-fluency factor is sustained. A psychological examination drawn from the material of the test battery is now being prepared for general use.—N. R. Bartlett (Brown).

3744. Tolman, E. C. Motivation, learning and adjustment. *Science*, 1941, 93, 486-487.—Abstract.

3745. Warden, C. J., & Riess, B. F. The relative difficulty of mazes of different lengths for the chick. *J. Psychol.*, 1941, 11, 411-419.—52 chicks about 3 weeks old were divided into 5 groups and trained on Warner-Warden mazes of 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 culs-de-sac length. The study was designed to give data pertaining to the general problem established by the nonsense syllable work of Ebbinghaus and Meumann: As the length of list increases, does the number of repetitions required to learn increase at a faster rate? Scores obtained were forward entrances into culs, backward entrances into culs, and retracings of the true pathway. It was found that the difficulty per unit decreased as length increased. The authors tentatively draw the conclusion that this inverse relationship applies generally to motor tasks in which all disturbing qualitative differences are excluded.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).

[See also abstracts 3746, 3753, 3760, 3879, 3902, 3932, 4033, 4041, 4046, 4048, 4056, 4066, 4067.]

MOTOR AND GLANDULAR RESPONSES

(incl. Emotion, Sleep)

3746. Anderson, E. E. The externalization of drive. I. Theoretical considerations. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1941, 48, 204-224.—Some drives, in their early appearance, depend for arousal on internal, others on external conditions. Allport, in his theory of functional autonomy of motives, recognized a shift in dependence from one set of factors to the other. This paper is concerned with the shift from original dependence on internal conditions of the rat's hunger drive to later dependence on external ones and with the effect of this shift on maze performance. The effect should vary at different stages in learning, depending on the relative importance of the two sets of factors. On the basis of this theory, 29 predictions are made as to the shifts in error scores which should result from removal or alteration of either external or internal factors singly or in combination. Confirmatory experimental evidence is available for a few of the propositions, but the majority of the implications have not been experimentally tested yet.—A. G. Bills (Cincinnati).

3747. Binswanger, H. Psychologisches zur Motorik. (Psychological considerations on motricity.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1941, 71, 422-423.—Movements are the earliest vital manifestations in human embryology, and they influence and are influenced by affectivity. The young child needs movement to express his vitality and put him intensively in contact with the environment. His movements are associated with aggressive affect and possibly an

egoistic, self-assertive thought-content. The adult's task is to keep them within the limits of social acceptability and the child's safety. The purpose of punishment to secure these ends is to produce fear, which will make the child avoid the situation. Eventually, avoidance becomes reflex. The motor readiness is not extinguished, but the feeling of triumph fades, leaving only slight tension with no memory of the original situation. Motor, affective, and intellectual manifestations are closely related characterologically. Binawanger points out these relationships in egoism and altruism, psychopathy with motor unrest, manic-depressive insanity, epilepsy, and hebephrenic and katatonic schizophrenia.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3748. Brookhart, J. M., Dey, F. L., & Ranson, S. W. The abolition of mating behavior by hypothalamic lesions in guinea pigs. *Endocrinology*, 1941, 28, 561-565.—"Guinea pigs with properly placed lesions in the anterior part of the hypothalamus failed to show preestrous or estrual behavior, and such behavior could not be induced in them by the injection of ovarian hormones alone or in combination with pituitary hormones. The failure of such hormones to bring these animals into heat increases the probability that the behavioral difficulty is due to impairment of a central mechanism for estrual behavior."—*D. A. Grant* (Wisconsin).

3749. Broster, L. R., Allen, C., Vines, H. W. C., Patterson, J., Greenwood, A. W., Marrian, G. F., & Butler, G. C. The adrenal cortex and intersexuality. London: Chapman & Hall, 1938. Pp. 257. 15s.

3750. Burks, B. S. Heredity and mental traits. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1941, 52, 462-468.—A summary and discussion of the studies on the influences of heredity and environment on mental development.—*O. P. Lester* (Buffalo).

3751. Carow, R. Untersuchungen über die Nherungsrollung und die Hebungs-Senkungsrollung der Augen. (Studies of eye rotation in near vision and vision on a high-low plane.) v. Graefes *Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1939, 140, 86-115.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] When the eyes follow a point moving towards them, they rotate around the line of vision, and when they look up, the eyeballs turn outwards (disclination). Inward rotation (conclination) occurs when the line of regard is directed downwards. These rotations are not purposeful but determined by anatomical conditions. *H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

3752. Coermann, R. Untersuchungen ber die Einwirkung von Schwingungen auf den menschlichen Organismus. (Investigations on the effect of vibrations on the human organism.) *Luftfahrtmedizin*, 1940, 4, 73-117.—See XIV: 1286.

3753. Dmitriev, W. D. nderung der motorischen Chronaxie unter dem Einfluss von Reizung des Geruchs-Rezeptors und Ausbildung bedingter Reflexe auf diese nderung. (Change in motor chronaxy through stimulation of the olfactory receptor and the development of conditioned reflexes to this change.) *Bull. Biol. Med. exp. URSS*, 1939,

8, 430-432.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] On 20 observers olfactory stimulation caused as a rule a 2-3-fold increase of the motor chronaxy of the fingers while the rheobase remained practically unchanged. By a mere signal such as "you will soon smell ammoniac or ether" it was possible to elicit a similar change in a number of observers, showing the possibility of the development of conditioned reflexes. It was possible to extinguish and to reinforce these CR's. Large individual differences were found, however.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3754. Dunbar, F. Emotions and bodily changes; a report of some recent psychosomatic studies. *Ann. intern. Med.*, 1940, 14, 837-853.—A study of 430 consecutive hospital admissions, in age range 15-55, for fractures and for anginal syndrome or coronary sclerosis revealed an important psychic factor in 80% of the cases, and differences between the 2 groups in somatic make-up, character resistances, and methods of dealing with problems. These are apparently related to the type of illness and substantiate Sherrington's comment as to expression of tension in action vs. expression in thought plus vegetative changes. Both groups were in conflict with authority. The fracture cases had tried impulsively to escape by leaving school, changing occupation, etc., while the heart cases had disciplined themselves, working continuously at one job until they became the authority.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3755. Engel, P. The psychical activity of male and female sex hormones of horse urine. *Endocrinology*, 1941, 28, 849-850.—The same crude benzol extract of male and female sex hormones from male horse urine produced estrus in castrate female guinea pigs and copulatory behavior in castrate male guinea pigs.—*D. A. Grant* (Wisconsin).

3756. Ferderber, M. B., & Houghten, F. C. Effective temperature scale; a measure of human comfort in environmental temperature. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1941, 116, 474-477.—An effective temperature scale which takes into account the temperature of the air, moisture content, and movement is described and discussed. "It has been shown that this effective temperature index, particularly in hot atmospheres, is a true measure not only of a person's feeling of warmth but of many of his physiologic reactions including changes in body temperature, increase in pulse rate and changes in leukocyte count of the blood."—*D. A. Grant* (Wisconsin).

3757. Fischer, G. H. Seelenkunde und Erbgedanke. (Psychology and the concept of heredity.) *Z. pdag. Psychol.*, 1941, 42, 35-44.—This is a review of W. Hartnacke's *Seelenkunde vom Erbgedanken aus*, in which Fisher refutes Hartnacke's assertion of a cleavage between psychology and genetics. Psychology has merely taken a longer road to the same end, because it has had to deal with a series of preliminary problems. The inheritance of endowment and character complexes has been proved.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3758. Fish, W. R., Young, W. C., & Dorfman, R. I. Excretion of estrogenic and androgenic substances by female and male chimpanzees with known mating behavior records. *Endocrinology*, 1941, 28, 585-592.—"No relationship was found between the sexual behavior of the animals and the quantity of excreted estrogenic or androgenic substances."—D. A. Grant (Wisconsin).
3759. Glasov, V. A., & Oparina, N. V. A contribution to the mechanism of the psychogalvanic reflex. *Bull. Biol. Méd. exp. URSS*, 1939, 7, 498-500.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] In schizophrenics the galvanic reaction changes not only in response to external stimuli but also in response to endogenous oscillations. A series of experiments with various drugs, conducted to determine cortical and subcortical components, led to the conclusion that the galvanic reflex is a complex function of several variables.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).
3760. Hecht, R., & Sargent, S. S. Effects of benzedrine sulfate on performance in two tests of high mental functions. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1941, 28, 528-533.—This study of the effect of benzedrine sulfate on reasoning tests and disarranged word problem solving leads to the conclusion that the drug has no reliable or consistent facilitative or inhibitory effects on higher mental functions. Suggestions are offered concerning the most profitable directions for future research.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).
3761. Hess, W. R. Zwischenhirn und Motorik. (Midbrain and motricity.) *Pflüg. Arch. ges. Physiol.*, 1940, 243, 634-650.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XV: 12387).
3762. Hess, W. R. Motorische Symptome im Gesicht bei Reizung des Zwischenhirn. (Facial motor symptoms during stimulation of the mid-brain.) *Pflüg. Arch. ges. Physiol.*, 1940, 243, 678-685.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XV: 12388).
3763. Hoskins, R. G., & Bevin, S. The effect of fractionated chorionic gonadotropic extract on spontaneous activity and weight of elderly male rats. *Endocrinology*, 1941, 27, 929-931.—2 fractions of chorionic gonadotropic extract were administered in cracker-meal paste at the rate of 1 cc. 3 times a week to 10 elderly rats. "An estrogenic fraction caused increase of activity as well as weight loss. A non-estrogenic fraction caused loss of weight, but the activity levels showed only random variation." The effects of estrogenic hormones in increasing the activity of elderly male rats seem to be due to hormonal action other than associated disturbances of nutrition.—D. A. Grant (Wisconsin).
3764. Hoskins, R. G., & Small, R. The influence of diethyl stilbestrol on the spontaneous activity of male rats. *Endocrinology*, 1940, 27, 452-454.—Augmentation of from 50 to 3000% in spontaneous activity of 12 mature or senescent male rats was recorded by revolving cage technique following injections of diethyl stilbestrol. The optimal dosage was found to be about .25 mg. weekly. Initial activity levels were restored 1-2 weeks after injections were discontinued. Accompanying weight losses of from 16 to 30% showed no constant relationship with activity increases, and initial weight was regained about 3 weeks after cessation of treatment.—D. A. Grant (Wisconsin).
3765. Hunt, W. A. Recent developments in the field of emotion. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1941, 38, 249-276.—This paper is a critical review of work in emotion during the last few years. It considers the problems of definition, stimulus conditions, visceral response, peripheral response, conscious content, the hypothalamus as an emotional center, emotion and learning, and theoretical approaches to emotion. The author stresses the trend toward the relativistic approach to emotion, the important experimental advances in the analysis of visceral and peripheral responses during emotion, the scarcity of work on the stimulus conditions of emotion and the need for standardization of stimulus conditions, the methodological and definitional difficulties in the treatment of conscious contents, and the relative unimportance of recent theoretical—as contrasted with experimental—contributions to the field. 92 references.—A. W. Melton (Missouri).
3766. Ionescu, A. Forme și teste de oboseală. (Forms and tests of fatigue.) *J. Psihoteh.*, 1940, 4, 133-159.—The general problem of fatigue is discussed. The author distinguishes between: localized muscular; general muscular; precocious and late muscular; acute and chronic muscular; light, medium, and great; and pathological fatigue; fatigue through over-training (cumulative fatigue) and over-work; and psychic fatigue. Means of measuring fatigue are: cardio-vascular, respiratory and neuro-muscular functions; chemical tests (analysis of respiratory gases, of modifications in the blood, and of urine); psychophysical and psychological tests; and indirect tests (global quantity of work, rate of work, quality of work produced, work lost through disturbances of all kinds, and time lost because of fatigue). Bibliography of 20 titles.—S. Devereux (Cambridge, Mass.).
3767. Jores, A. Psychisches Trauma und innere Sekretion. (Psychic trauma and internal secretion.) *Ärzt. SachverstZtg.*, 1940, 66, 105.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] A preliminary condition for the development of an endocrine disease on a psychogenic basis is a special constitution. The regulatory forces of the organism are able to compensate for a loss of about 90% of an internal secretion; the lability of the regulation is the decisive constitutional factor. This confirms the view that only a very few endocrine diseases (e.g. hyperthyroidism) have been recognized as of psychogenic origin. We know nothing of a psychic disturbance which could cause, for example, acromegaly, true diabetes insipidus, or Addison's disease.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).
3768. Kaczmarek, R. M. Relative influence of exercise, gelatin and sham feeding on work output, heart and pulse rates. *Med. Rec.*, N. Y., 1941, 153,

381-391; 428-432.—A review is given of the literature on the problem of the relative influence of exercise, gelatin, and sham feeding on work output and heart and pulse rates. There follows report of a systematic, controlled experimental study of this problem on 12 male subjects over a period of 30 weeks. The conclusions reached are that beneficial results from training are insignificant in contrast with those effected by gelatin feeding. The greater gains in work output are correlated with a decreased frequency of heart and pulse rate. The limits to the influence of exercise were disclosed during sham feeding when it was found that a decreased work output accelerated the heart and pulse rate. During the 30-week period a definite amount of work caused a higher heart rate in 10 of the 12 subjects during the sham feeding period than in either the training or the gelatin periods. The psychic influence of sham feeding was shortlived and had little effect on the work output or the heartbeat and pulse rate. A 17-item bibliography is given.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3769. Leighty, J. A., Wick, H. J., & Jeffries, B. E. Percutaneous administration of estrogens followed by progestin in inducing sexual receptivity in spayed guinea pigs. *Endocrinology*, 1941, 28, 593-596.—"Sexual receptivity was induced in spayed guinea pigs by estrone plus progestin, and by stilbestrol plus progestin, when the substances were applied percutaneously. Estrone was about twice as effective in this respect as stilbestrol."—*D. A. Grant* (Wisconsin).

3770. Lopašić, R. [The influence of atmospheric changes and of the climate on the nervous system.] *Liječn. Vjesn.*, 1939, 61, 640-648.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] At the Zagreb neurological clinic pathological phenomena which arose through climatic changes have been observed for over 2 years. These phenomena were compared with the meteorological maps of the weather bureau. It was found that rheumatic pain, arthritic processes, sympathetic pain, and headache occur when new aerial bodies appear and pass. Increased lability of the vegetative nervous system was observed particularly in patients with vegetative afflictions; increased excitability and unrest in cyclothymes; and severe pain in epileptoid psychopaths. A critical review of the literature is given. German summary.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3771. Manoil, A. Influenta alcoolului asupra câtorva funcțiuni psihofiziologice la om. (The influence of alcohol upon some psychophysiological functions in man.) *J. Psihoteh.*, 1940, 4, 160-172.—The author studied dynamometric strength, attention, dissociation of hand movements, reaction time, readaptation time, and fatigue. As little as 0.5% alcohol in the blood was found to have an unfavorable influence on the reactions studied. Individual variations in alcohol tolerance must be taken into account. The medicolegal implications of the problem are discussed.—*S. Devereux* (Cambridge, Mass.).

3772. Masserman, J. H. Is the hypothalamus a center of emotion? *Psychosom. Med.*, 1941, 3, 3-25.—Misinterpretations of experimental and clinical data have led to an undue stress on the role of the hypothalamus in the conative and emotional aspects of behavior. Animal experimentation provides insufficient evidence for believing that the hypothalamus actually governs or mediates the emotional experiences themselves, and there is some doubt that there is a direct somato-psychic relationship between affective experience and hypothalamic function. The role of the human hypothalamus is not at all clear from a study of clinical and pathological data. It is safer to rely on the experimentally demonstrable evidence and to note that the function of the hypothalamus is to reinforce and coordinate the neural and hormonal mechanisms of emotional expression.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

3773. Noble, G. K., & Greenberg, B. Induction of female behavior in male *Anolis carolinensis* with testosterone propionate. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol.*, N. Y., 1941, 47, 32-37. "Testosterone propionate, introduced in pellet form into intact, castrated or partially hypophysectomized immature male *Anolis carolinensis* [a reptile], elicits both male and female sexual behavior, the latter including submission to copulation and display of a distinctive neck reflex. Testosterone-treated males fight more actively than controls, and the assumption of male or female behavior is apparently related to position as dominant or subordinate in fights among the group. Testosterone affects the reflexes involved in the copulation posture so that they are maintained in exaggerated form after the escape of the partner."—*H. Peak* (Randolph-Macon).

3774. Osipov, V. P. [The origin of affective states.] *Neuropat. Psikiat.*, 1941, 10, No. 3, 7-10.

3775. Richter, C. P. Behavior and endocrine regulators of the internal environment. *Endocrinology*, 1941, 28, 193-195.—Experiments are cited which illustrate the action of various "behavior regulators." These regulators are indicated by the increased water intake compensating for the polyuria of diabetes insipidus, the intensified nest building of rats when glands associated with temperature regulation are removed, the increased sodium intake of adrenalectomized rats, and the changes in dietary selection of pancreatectomized rats. Isolated organ and total organism factors are undoubtedly also active in human beings, and it is pointed out that "self-selection activities of animals may serve as an instrument for the determination of the function of the various endocrine glands."—*D. A. Grant* (Wisconsin).

3776. Richter, C. P., & Schmidt, C. H., Jr. Increased fat and decreased carbohydrate appetite of pancreatectomized rats. *Endocrinology*, 1941, 28, 179-192.—7 early pancreatectomized rats which had shown marked diabetic symptoms (polydipsia, increased food intake, decreased growth, and hyperglycemia) while on the standard McCollum diet were placed on a self-selection diet for a month or

more, and then returned to the McCollum diet. On the self-selection diet 11 purified or nearly purified food substances were at all times available in separate containers. The rats consumed large quantities of the fat (olive oil) while avoiding the carbohydrate (sucrose), and their diabetic symptoms were greatly reduced. 4 of the 7 rats showed diabetic symptoms again when returned to the standard diet. 8 rats kept on self-selection diet at least 80 days and pancreatectomized in the middle of this period, ate more fat and little or no carbohydrate after operation. Diabetic symptoms did not appear until after the rats were transferred to the standard diet, when 5 of the 8 developed typical diabetic symptoms. "It was shown that the various responses of the diabetic rats can be explained in terms of Claude Bernard's principle of the maintenance of the internal environment."—D. A. Grant (Wisconsin).

3777. Robinson, S., Dill, D. B., Wilson, J. W., & Nielsen, M. Adaptations of white men and Negroes to prolonged work in humid heat. *Amer. J. trop. Med.*, 1941, 21, 261-287.—15 whites (laboratory staff and sharecroppers) and 33 Negroes (Northern students, sharecroppers, house servants) were studied. The sharecroppers averaged somewhat greater area of body surface per kilogram of body weight than the others. On S's other than sharecroppers and servants (the laboratory group), experiments were performed both in the North and in Mississippi. The task was to walk a maximum of 2 hours on a motor-driven treadmill. The laboratory group showed more sweating, higher body temperature, and faster heart rate in Mississippi than in the North; not all of the S's could perform for 2 hours in the South, although all were able to do so in the North. The Negro sharecroppers were most efficient, had the lowest temperatures of all groups, and had a higher rate of sweating than the white sharecroppers. All of the sharecroppers were able to work the full 2 hours (in the South). Other data are presented and discussed.—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

3778. Saul, L. J. Some observations on the relations of emotions and allergy. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1941, 3, 66-71.—3 case histories dealing with hay fever support the hypothesis that one of the factors responsible for the symptoms of hay fever is a suppressed libidinal desire. States of intense and frustrated longing, basically for the mother, play a central role in the determination of allergic sensitivity and operate chiefly because the sensitivity of the individual is already increased by emotional components.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

3779. Schmidt, E. M. Über den Aufbau rhythmischer Gestalten. (The structure of rhythmic configurations.) *Neue psychol. Stud.*, 1939, 14, No. 2 1-98.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Subjects were required to beat with a light hammer a rhythm previously heard. The intensity of their beats varied with the length of the intervals and apparently served to coordinate the separate beats into a rhythmic configuration.—H. Beaumont (Kentucky).

3780. Simonson, E., Kearns, W. M., & Enzer, N. Effect of oral administration of methyltestosterone on fatigue in eunuchoids and castrates. *Endocrinology*, 1941, 28, 506-512.—Ergographic, dynamic work, static work, recovery of working capacity, heart-rate, pulmonary ventilation, absolute muscle strength, and flicker fusion frequency measures were taken on 4 hypogonadal male subjects before and after 3 weeks of hormonal treatment consisting of 25 mg. of methyltestosterone in tablet form administered 4 times daily. Average increases of 68.5%, 41.1%, and 45.4% were obtained in dynamic work, static work, and finger ergographic performance respectively. "Absolute muscular strength was slightly increased." Associated pulse rate increases and pulmonary ventilation increases tended to diminish. "The fusion frequency of flicker was increased, thus pointing to an increased resistance of the central nervous system against fatigue."—D. A. Grant (Wisconsin).

3781. Smith, K. R. Fatigue. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1941, 38, 364-369.—Reviews and major studies in the field since 1934 are briefly reviewed as an introduction to a bibliography of 60 titles.—A. W. Melton (Missouri).

3782. Spragg, S. D. S. The effects of certain drugs on mental and motor efficiency. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1941, 38, 354-363.—The effects of alcohol, barbiturates, aspirin, bromides, benzedrine sulfate, caffeine, cannabis, mescal, metrazol, insulin, tobacco smoke, morphine and other opium derivatives, and war gases are reviewed. 80 references.—A. W. Melton (Missouri).

3783. Syrkin, M. [Electroconductivity of the human body in the investigation of muscular excitability before and after work.] *Fiziol. Zh., S. S. S. R.*, 1940, 29, 434-441.—Muscular work does not produce any change in the conductivity of the human body. French summary.—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

3784. Tartar, V., & Chen, T. Mating reactions of enucleate fragments in *Paramecium bursaria*. *Biol. Bull. Woods Hole*, 1941, 80, 130-138.—See XIV: 4057.—D. A. Grant (Wisconsin).

3785. Weiss, P. Does sensory control play a constructive role in the development of motor coordination? *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1941, 71, 406-407.—Abstract.

3786. Wilens, S. L., & Waller, R. K. Voluntary intake of calcium and phosphorus in partially nephrectomized and parathyroidectomized rats. *Endocrinology*, 1941, 28, 828-834.—Partially nephrectomized rats on low calcium diets met increased fluid requirements by drinking larger quantities of water, while their calcium lactate intake remained unchanged. Similar rats given a choice of sodium phosphate solution or water became dehydrated and showed a sharply reduced phosphate consumption. With a choice between calcium lactate or sodium phosphate solutions, the rats increased calcium consumption. Completely parathyroidect-

tomized rats given the last choice showed increased calcium and decreased phosphorus consumption. Complete parathyroidectomy in already partially nephrectomized rats resulted in further small increases in calcium lactate and sharp decreases in sodium phosphate consumption. Implications of these findings are discussed.—*D. A. Grant* (Wisconsin).

3787. Wilson, G. W. A study of structural and instinctual conflicts in cases of hay fever. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1941, 3, 51-65.—The author cites records of 7 patients who were psychoanalytically studied. As a result of their psycho-sexual development, these patients have substituted unsuccessful olfactory for thwarted and inhibited visual sexual curiosity, and this may have induced an increased sensitivity to pollens.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

3788. Woodworth, R. S. Heredity and environment: a critical survey of recently published material on twins and foster children. *Soc. Sci. Res. Coun. Bull.*, 1941, No. 47. Pp. 95.—The author presents evaluations and constructive criticisms of recent methods and results on the basis of an examination of some 70 articles. The results on identical twins reared apart, although the samples are small, suggest that radical differences in education can result in substantial differences in IQ but that otherwise the twins show only a small fraction of the difference found in the community at large. The greatest need now is for longitudinal studies of twin development including a record of possible birth injuries and an analysis of environmental factors. The studies on foster children indicate that improved environment may raise intelligence 5-10 points, although the reality of this change may be questioned; that the cultural level of the home is more important than the economic level; and that the "causes, genetic and environmental, which make siblings differ seem to be more potent than those which differentiate one such family from another." Criticisms are directed against the recent Iowa studies and against the evidence for the "leveling" hypothesis. The author assigns a very important role to heredity while stressing the constant presence of environmental factors. Specific suggestions for future research on the problem are offered.—*W. S. Hunter* (Brown).

3789. Yeakel, E. H., & Rhoades, R. P. A comparison of the body and endocrine gland (adrenal, thyroid and pituitary) weights of emotional and non-emotional rats. *Endocrinology*, 1941, 28, 337-340.—Body weights and weights of adrenal, thyroid, and pituitary glands of rats from emotional and non-emotional strains bred and reared under similar conditions were compared. At both 4 months and 6-7 months of age the emotional female rats tended to be heavier than the non-emotional (critical ratio = 2.0), and their adrenal, thyroid, and pituitary glands were also heavier. The male rats did not differ in body weight, but the adrenal and thyroid glands of the emotional strain were heavier in both the 5 month and 7-8 month old groups. In

the older group of males the pituitary glands of the emotional strain tended to be heavier (critical ratio = 2.2).—*D. A. Grant* (Wisconsin).

[See also abstracts 3676, 3683, 3684, 3691, 3693, 3699, 3711, 3713, 3721, 3723, 3728, 3732, 3733, 3820, 3856, 3884, 3955, 3974, 3979, 4036, 4057, 4061, 4071, 4073, 4074.]

PSYCHOANALYSIS, DREAMS, HYPNOSIS

3790. Atkinson, W. W. *La fascinazione mentale*. (Mental suggestion.) Milano: Bocca, 1940. Pp. 264. L. 15.

3791. Blanco, I. M. A psycho-analytic comment on English manners. *Psychiatry*, 1941, 4, 189-199.—Although the psychic organization determines mental attitudes and activities, external circumstances exercise great influence in the choice of satisfactions and in the defense mechanisms developed to deal with excitation. Viewed in the light of this, the attitudes and manners shown by the English people as a whole in tea drinking, eating, smoking, and general behavior as a nation, suggest that "it is possible to detect in the English, taken as a nation, the cultivation of oral sucking impulses and the inhibition of aggression of a more direct and brutal type, from biting onwards. Given certain circumstances, these repressions are lifted and the super-ego is able to tolerate the exercise of the corresponding functions."—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3792. Brill, A. A. Freud's metapsychology. *Hebrew med. J.*, 1940, 13, 177-189.—The writer outlines Freud's formulation of the psychic personality, treating the dynamic, the topographic, and the economic factors. The nature of the ego, the id, and the superego is discussed, and the results of their conflict indicated (hysteria as ego vs. id, narcissitic or melancholic neurosis as ego vs. superego, psychosis as ego vs. outer world). The universality of the Oedipus complex in civilized man and its relation to the superego are emphasized. Freud assumed the inheritance of acquired qualities, the influence of "memory traces in our archaic inheritance," for only in the light of phylogeny can the individual's behavior be understood. "The race . . . is subject to the same trials and vicissitudes and reacts in the same manner as the individual."—*F. W. Finger* (Brown).

3793. Brunton, P. *Das Überselbst*. (The over-self.) Zürich & Leipzig: Rascher, 1940. Pp. 398. RM 7.50.—(See XII: 1350).

3794. Carp, E. A. D. E. [The problem of human confinement in connection with the nature of suggestion.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1939, 7, 235-259.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This paper contains a detailed discussion of the foundations of suggestion with emphasis on the confinement of man to the social environment. The collective unconscious, heredity, and archetypes play a part in suggestion. The collective soul and indi-

viduality fuse; the suggestibility of the mass is particularly impressive.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3795. Feldmann, S. A supplement to Freud's theory of wit. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1941, 28, 201-217.—The comic, wit, and humor are manifestations of faulty thinking in which the super-ego deviates from reality. The techniques of wit as of faulty thinking include displacement, nonsense, sophistication, condensation, and allegorical representations. The comic is manifested by exaggerated physical movements and minimized psychic exertion through indulgence in illusion. The real super-ego develops following an illusory phase marked by castration fear. Afterward, fear of punishment is met with jesting as a means of escape from reality. "Humor, comic and wit, represent from the dynamic point of view a regression (as established by Hermann) towards the illusory phase of super-ego, a hypercathexis of this illusory super-ego at the cost of cathexis of the ego and the more developed super-ego."—*G. Brighouse* (Occidental).

3796. Fromm-Reichmann, F. Recent advances in psychoanalytic therapy. *Psychiatry*, 1941, 4, 161-164.—Recent advances in psychoanalytic treatment have derived from (1) a review and a re-ordering of instinctivistic concepts of human drives; (2) increased emphasis upon cultural and realistic aspects of the patient's outer world, including his personal relationships in general and with the analyst; (3) increased stress upon the exposure of conscious defensory mechanisms; and (4) the inclusion of psychoses, psychosomatic syndromes, and neurotic character defects as therapeutic possibilities.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3797. Grinker, R. R. The interrelation of neurology, psychiatry and psychoanalysis. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1941, 116, 2236-2241.—*D. A. Grant* (Wisconsin).

3798. Harriman, P. L. A note on "An experimental investigation of the possible anti-social use of hypnosis." *Psychiatry*, 1941, 4, 187-188.—The author agrees with Erickson (see XIII: 6221) that hypnosis cannot be used anti-socially and stresses the need for the hypnotist to protect himself from ever prevalent unfavorable social criticism and superstitious misunderstandings. Particularly is there this need in relation to the non-medical hypnotist and subjects who are minors.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3799. Horst, L. v. d. [The relationship of psychology to parapsychology.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1940, 7, 335-346.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Parapsychological phenomena are to be explained on the basis of fraud, self-deception, still unknown natural forces, and immanence of psychological forces related to the collective soul. Parapsychology is actually a part of psychology and may be distinguished from it only to facilitate specialization.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3800. Jekels, L. Psychoanalysis and dialectic. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1941, 28, 228-253.—Anxiety

does not cause traumatic neurosis but rather is a defense against it. Contrary to Horney's statement that the analyst is regarded as an intruder in anxiety cases, the desire to be loved is the basis of transfer. Transfer and love both are repetitious but are differentiated by the element of anxiety which is absent in love, but vital to transference. In dialectic materialism phenomena exist in a dynamic, permanent relation according to monistic Marxism and Hegelian doctrine. Psychoanalysis differs through its dualism between a thing and an image, the law of disjuncture, and because of the absence of negation in the psychoanalytic system. Dialectic and psychoanalysis are thus different concepts of the scientific method.—*G. Brighouse* (Occidental).

3801. Landis, C. Psychoanalysis and the scientific method. *Science*, 1941, 93, 486.—Abstract.

3802. Lehrman, P. R. Freud's contributions to science. *Hebrew med. J.*, 1940, 13, 161-176.—A brief outline of Freud's training and work is presented. For a period of more than 10 years his primary research was in the field of neuroanatomy and neurophysiology, and many of his early writings on the neuroses included neurological explanations. The writer gives a roughly chronological account of the development of Freud's understanding of neurotic behavior, and emphasizes that the theory of psychoanalysis, though originally based on the facts of abnormal behavior, is a valuable tool in the study of normal personality.—*F. W. Finger* (Brown).

3803. Levbarg, J. J. Hypnosis, a potent therapy for certain disorders of voice and speech. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1939, 30, 206-211.

3804. Perepel, E. Neuroses and personality degradation. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1941, 28, 173-187.—The mainstays of the neurotic life attitude are unconscious infantile religiousness, the repression of incestuous sadism, and an ambivalent self-evaluation. These attitudes lead to projection of the unconscious self-hatred onto the environment, to the sacrifice of egoism in behalf of ethical scruples, and to the replacement of real objects by proxy. The result is personality degradation expressed as defective orientation, inept critical capacity, subjectivism, ethical stringency, etc. This pattern is illustrated by reference to the life of Berlioz.—*G. Brighouse* (Occidental).

3805. Ronge, P. H. [Psychoanalysis and Individual Psychology.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1939, 7, 199-209.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Freud as the older was influenced more by the older psychological trends (associationism, apperceptionism), Adler as the younger more by intentionalism and actionism. Thus Freud sees more separate, relatively inactive elements, Adler more movement and activity. Also the personalities of the two play a part. Adler's was a restless nature with which theory came in second place; Freud was more bookish. Freud as the oldest child was more authoritarian; Adler, as the second child (who is frequently opposed to authority), more democratic.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3806. Schimmenti, J. M. A case of hypertension improved by psychotherapy. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1941, 28, 188-200.—Hypertension may result from constitutional or acquired predisposition; in either case the course is determined by an emotional factor. A case history is cited in which vasomotor imbalance is traced to (1) inverted Oedipus complex with homosexual aspects; (2) anal sadism; (3) oral masochism; and (4) narcissism. "Even a constitutional predisposition may . . . be reeducated and adjusted to normal performance through stiffening the psychic control."—G. Brighouse (Occidental).

3807. Wespi, H. Beziehungen zwischen Physiologie und komplexer Psychologie. (Relations between physiology and complex psychology.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1941, 71, 426-428.—Wespi brings out the interrelations and essential unities between Hess' law of contrast in vegetative innervation (ergo- and trophotopic), Bleuler's psychoid and psyche, and Jung's conscious and collective unconscious (progression and regression). Common to these 3 theories are the facts that they represent purposeful directions of the individual's energy toward the outer or the inner world and that regulation occurs through a system of equilibration of antagonistic energies. The collective unconscious is the psychic equivalent of physical constitutional factors, both arising phylogenetically. In the organization of the psyche its role seems to be similar to that of the vegetative system in the central nervous system. It can influence the conscious system only through the affects. An emotional factor also lies between the thought processes and the vegetative effectors. This corresponds to Jung's theory of organ neuroses. The psychoid, which is the stimulus to the vegetative functions, is phylogenetically related to the collective unconscious, and the psyche is a specialization of the undifferentiated psychoid.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

[See also abstracts 3704, 3778, 3787, 3809, 3881, 3921.]

FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS

3808. Adrian, E. D., & others. A glossary of psychological terms commonly used in cases of head injury. *Med. Res. Coun. War Memor.*, 1941, No. 4. Pp. 2.—See XV: 3391.

3809. Amir, M. [Some cases of amuck from Northern Sumatra.] *Geneesk. Tijdschr. Ned.-Ind.*, 1939, 2786-2798.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author reports 5 cases. 4 stages may be distinguished: the neurotic pre-stage, the stage of panic fright, the stage of automatism (amuck proper), and the depressive-amnesic post-stage. In psychoanalytic interpretation amuck is a regression phenomenon. The first case showed fear of castration; the 2nd, hysteria and nostalgia; the 3rd, hebephrenia and nostalgia; the 4th, parkinsonism; the 5th, hebephrenia and castration complex.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3810. [Anon.] Recommended reading: a selected list of books on mental hygiene and related subjects, revised to February, 1941. New York: National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 1941. Pp. 22.—This is a list of some 300 titles confined, for the most part, to books published during the past decade.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3811. Bennet, E. A. Anxiety states in war. *Med. Pr.*, 1941, 205, 128-130.—A description of some of the conditions leading to the neuroses of war, of the symptoms of the anxiety state, and of some of the aspects of treatment.—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

3812. Bostroem, A. Psychische Störungen nach Hirnschüssen. (Mental disturbances following gunshot wounds of the brain.) *Münch. med. Wschr.*, 1940, Part 2, 985.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Mental symptoms do not occur in every case of penetrating wounds of the brain, but when present, they are grouped around disturbances of consciousness, focal signs, and disturbances of affect. Consciousness may not be lost, or it may return quickly with retrograde amnesia for the period before the injury. Korsakow's syndrome may be a residuum. The most striking affective symptoms are lack of insight and inhibitions; true dementia is unusual. Lack of drive points to frontal injury; *Witzelsucht* is significant as one symptom of a general let-down of personality. Penetrating wounds may be the precipitating factor of an endogenous psychosis in predisposed persons or of alcoholism. The prognosis of the general psychic symptoms is usually favorable. M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

3813. Bostroem, A. Über Querulanten. (Querulants.) *Münch. med. Wschr.*, 1940, Part 2, 1107.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Bostroem describes querulent psychopaths, who must be differentiated from querulent psychotics. They possess certain qualities (e.g. tenacity) which, good in themselves, are applied in a one-sided, egoistic way and lead to unsuitable or even abnormal behavior. The discrepancy is between the precipitating experience and the extent of the reaction. Generally good intelligence is combined with excessive logic, deficient psychological understanding, and absence of humor. These persons develop a systematic technic for putting others in the wrong. In legal proceedings their complaints are not to be taken too seriously.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

3814. Brown, J. F., & Rapaport, D. The role of the psychologist in the psychiatric clinic. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1941, 5, 75-84.—"The psychologist functions as an investigator of the personality by means of projective personality tests, concept formation tests, Lewinian techniques, and intelligence tests. With his methods he develops criteria for prognosis, for improvement, and, in part, even for therapeutic recommendations." The authors list and describe the various psychological tests now being used in the Menninger Clinic and include an example of a summary of psychological test results as

prepared for the general case abstract.—W. A. Varvel (Chicago).

3815. Bullard, D. M. Selective service psychiatry: schizoid and related personalities; mood disorders and psychopathic personalities. *Psychiatry*, 1941, 4, 231-239.—The author discusses the problems to be met in the recognition of schizoid and related personalities, the manifestations and the behavior to be expected from them in the clinical examination situation, and the need to realize that civilian adjustment does not signify a capacity for military adjustment. Similar discussion is offered in relation to the manic-depressive personality and the psychopathic personality. The author stresses the need to depend not only upon clinical examinations, but also to utilize information supplied by others, particularly social service agencies.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

3816. Bürger-Prinz, H. Gedanken zum Problem der Homosexualität. II. Mitt. (Thoughts regarding the problem of homosexuality. 2nd communication.) *M Schr. Krim Biol.*, 1939, 30, 430-438.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Relation of homosexuality to certain body types is doubtful, and hormonal factors are not always the basis. Frequently homosexual relationships are quite noncommittal, more of the nature of masturbation. Alcohol consumption plays a considerable part. The femininity of some homosexual males is superficial imitation to cover vital weakness, emptiness, and striving for recognition. Homosexual development frequently resembles neurotic development.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3817. Cameron, D. E. Objective and experimental psychiatry. (Rev. ed.) New York: Macmillan, 1941. Pp. x + 390. \$3.75.—5 new chapters have been added, and a "radical rearrangement of the whole material" has been made since publication in 1935 (see IX: 5124). The development and present position of "experimentation and quantitation in psychiatry" are discussed in the first 2 chapters. The remaining 21 chapters summarize the experimental literature under the headings: learning (intelligence), memory, conditioning, thinking and language, facilitative functions (tension, mood, emotion), sleep and allied reactions, convulsive reactions, electrical phenomena, oxidative functions, basic metabolic activities, effects of drugs on behavior, autonomic nervous system and its adjuvants, endocrine and vitamin functions, structural functions, heredity. There is a bibliography at the end of each chapter and an author and subject index.—S. G. Dulsky (Rochester Guidance Center).

3818. Campbell, C. M. Selective service and psychiatric issues. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1941, 116, 1883-1887.—The role of the psychiatrist in selection of men for service in the armed forces is discussed.—D. A. Grant (Wisconsin).

3819. Clark, S. N., & Norbury, F. G. A possible role of the element of fear in metrazol therapy. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1941, 2, 196-198.—As a possible explanation of the mechanisms which, during metra-

zol therapy, account for the improvement of some patients, the authors call attention to the changes occurring in the preconvulsive state. An outstanding characteristic of this period is a "fleeting but quite definite and almost animal like expression of fear that appears just before the first tonic convulsive tightening of the body." Rather than submit to the periodic repetition of this fear, the patient may find that his life is less difficult if he returns to sanity.—C. E. Henry (Western Reserve).

3820. Creevy, C. D., & Rea, C. E. The treatment of impotence by male sex hormone. *Endocrinology*, 1940, 27, 392-394.—"Twelve patients with impotence were treated with testosterone propionate. While these patients felt better psychically following the treatment, there was no improvement in the impotence. A similar result was obtained when sesame oil without testosterone propionate was injected in three patients. It would seem that the benefits of androgenic therapy in the impotent male without hypogonadism are chiefly psychic."—D. A. Grant (Wisconsin).

3821. Dillon, F. Simulated mental disorders among soldiers in the late war. *Lancet*, 1939, 237, 706-709.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Any attempt to estimate the extent of malingering in World War I would be almost impossible, but experienced observers at the front agree that it was remarkably small. The ordinary civilian seemed to adapt rapidly and spontaneously, but the incessant strain became clearer in perspective when, on account of illness, he was separated from his unit. Malingering took the form mainly of a tendency to perpetuate or exaggerate actual disabilities. Conscious and unconscious motives are combined, and there may be a connection between war strain and a paranoid state with delusions of persecution.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

3822. Dimitrijević, T. D. [Will mechanisms in hysteria.] *Med. Pregl.*, 1939, 14, 229-233.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The hysteric is an infantile personality which includes undeveloped forms of volition. The simple formula of Babinski that hysteria is that which can be removed through suggestion and persuasion is contrasted with the views of Hoche, Gaupp, Kretschmer, and others.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3823. Donaggio, A. L'igiene mentale in rapporto alla formazione della personalità; con particolare riferimento all'attività motoria integrale. (Mental hygiene in relation to personality development; with special reference to integrated motor activity.) *Riv. sper. Freniat.*, 1939, 63, 653-666.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] By integrated motor activity is meant any work in which a direct relationship to the material can be established so that the entire personality can find expression. Such activity is important in personality development. Dissociated mechanical work is "training in psychological dissociation" and may be encouraged in school through faulty educational methods. Its consequences are fatigue and a turning away from

reality. On the other hand productive labor is a therapeutic agent to be used with juvenile delinquents, psychopaths, and psychotics.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3824. Dunn, W. H. The psychopath in the armed forces. *Psychiatry*, 1941, 4, 251-259.—Discussion is given of the general problem constituted by the psychopathic personality and the present inadequate understanding and confusion regarding this personality type. In relation to military service, as in civilian life, past experience here and abroad discloses the psychopath, often well endowed physically and mentally, to be a disruptive and trouble making element, during both war and peace times. Hence, special effort should be made to recognize the various psychopathic personality types, to exclude them from military service, and to give consideration to the need for adequate study of such individuals to permit their adjustment and utilization at least in civilian life.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3825. Dunn, W. H. War neuroses. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1941, 38, 497-504.—Review and 62 references.—*A. W. Melton* (Missouri).

3826. Elin, M. C. [Regarding seasickness.] *Vestn. Otol.*, 1939, No. 3, 84-86.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] From experiments with 154 subjects the author concludes that the vestibule plays the largest part in the development of seasickness. Barany's rotation test has lowest, Chilow's swinging test, middle, and Wojatschek's otolith reaction, highest predictive value as an aptitude test for sailors or aviators.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3827. Ellis, W. J. State program for the care of the mentally deficient. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 38, 1941, 45-55.—(See XV: 3409).

3828. Essen, O. v. Beitrag zur Symptomatologie und Therapie des Stotterns. (Contribution to the symptomatology and therapy of stuttering.) *Arch. Sprach- u. Stimmheilk.*, 1939, 3, 157-160.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The fact that the pitch of stutterers is frequently too low prompted the author to have passages printed in which the letters were not arranged horizontally but formed a melody curve. Children understood the meaning of the procedure quickly and read with the indicated changes in pitch. By this aid alone a perfect speech flow was achieved.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3829. Euzière, J., Terracol, J., & Lafon, R. Les troubles de la parole dans les affections du système nerveux central. (Speech disorders in diseases of the central nervous system.) *Rev. franç. Phoniat.*, 1939, 6, 21-72.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] After a discussion of the elements of speech and their anatomical foundation a summary of speech disorders is given which occur in the various nervous diseases. Besides the aphasic disorders proper the dysarthrias are emphasized. In the latter a distinction must be made between dysarthrias proper and dysarthrias which are combined with psychological factors such as memory disorders, etc.

In conclusion, tests for speech disorders are summarized.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3830. Galinsky, I., & Witmer, H. Is it worth while to insist on mental hygiene treatment? *Smith Coll. Stud. Soc. Work*, 1941, 11, 322-341.—This investigation of 53 unselected cases reveals that people will usually get little out of psychiatric treatment unless they themselves have decided that they want such help.—*K. S. Yum* (Chicago).

3831. Gaupp, R. Ein cyclothymischer Psychiater über seine seelischen Krankheitszeiten. (A cyclothymic psychiatrist on his periods of psychological illness.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1939, 166, 705-710.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This is a report on a German psychiatrist (no longer living) who suffered from slight cyclothymia. It shows on the basis of letters and diaries how his psychological pains and joys gave him more sympathetic understanding of his patients. While such a gain has been frequently reported from schizophrenia, it is more rare in cyclothymia.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3832. Gorriti, F. El sentimiento de soledad. (The feeling of isolation.) *An. Inst. Psicol. Univ. B. Aires*, 1941, 3, 241-247.—Gorriti discusses persons who live and work apparently normally, happily, and sociably, although they are tortured by a feeling of inner isolation and emptiness. They try to relate themselves to persons and may even marry (the marriages are unhappy), but the condition is incurable. It occurs in persons of hysterical constitution and is apparently due to a disturbance of cenesthesia, a hypovitalization of reality in external perception. Although related to schizophrenic loss of vital contact, it differs in clinical form, mechanism, and probably in etiology. It lies between hypervitalization (extreme sensitivity) and avitalization (deadness), which causes not depression but anxiety.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3833. Hackbusch, F., & others. Report of the Committee on Schools for the Mentally Deficient. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1941, 5, 134-136.—The committee was appointed by the AAAP in the fall of 1939 to survey the status of clinical psychology in these institutions. It covers the incidence and nature of psychological service in public and private institutions, the nature of the preparation of the psychologists, salary schedules, functions, and tests used.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

3834. Haverman, F. M. Beknopte psychiatrie voor sociaal werkenden. (A brief psychiatry for social workers.) Roermond: Romer, 1940. Pp. 200. Fls. 3.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author discusses successively a number of mental aberrations, institutional care, the process and legal regulations of institutionalization, remittal procedures, methods of treatment, religious care, and the social position of patients. Prophylaxis is emphasized in a chapter on insanity as a social problem, including marriage advice, differential birth rate, sterilization, prevention of racial mixture, and marriage laws.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

3835. Henry, G. W. *Sex variants*. (2 vols.) New York: Hoeber, 1941. Pp. xx + 1179. \$12.50.

—This outcome of the special research sponsored by the committee organized in 1935 for the study of sex variants constitutes a systematic presentation of 80 detailed case histories, chiefly from persons belonging to professional groups. Volume I contains an introduction discussing the general problem, following which brief summaries of all the male cases are given. The detailed histories are then presented, classified as to bisexual, homosexual, or narcissistic. Each history includes a chart of the family tree; the general impression derived from the patient; accounts of the family background, the personal history, and physical and special examinations; a critical comment on the case history; and a résumé of the factual data. Volume II follows the same plan of presentation for the women. In addition, it contains appendices giving the author's general impressions and conclusions; a discussion of the results of the masculinity-femininity tests employed in selected cases; a discussion of physical characteristics suggesting masculinity or femininity, with illustrative photographs; detailed anthropometric data; internal pelvic measurements (contributed by several authors); the gynecology of homosexuality (contributed by Robert L. Dickinson); and an American glossary of the language of homosexuality (prepared by G. Legman).—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3836. Holzapfel, M. *Über Bewegungstereotypen bei gehaltenen Säugern. IV. Mitt. Analyse des "Webens" bei zwei Lippenbären*. (Movement stereotypies in captive mammals. 4th communication. Analysis of "weaving" in two sloth bears.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1939, 3, 151-160.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Weaving occurs in response to external stimuli (cleaning of the cage) and internal stimuli (defecation). (See also XIV: 5541.)—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3837. Hutter, A. *Ich-Bewusstsein und Welt-Bewusstsein bei der Schizophrenie. Wahrnehmungen bezüglich der phänomenologischen Einheit der Schizophrenieformen*. (Self-consciousness and world-consciousness in schizophrenia. Observations regarding the phenomenological unity of the forms of schizophrenia.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1939, 7, 260-279.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] All forms of schizophrenia have in common some change in self-consciousness (self-esteem). Regarding world-consciousness the idea of the end of the world is characteristic; such notions have been found in 67% and probably are present in the rest as well. On these grounds schizophrenia is considered a disease entity rather than a group of diseases.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3838. Jensch, K. *Über das psychische und soziale Verhalten junger Psychopathen im Reichsarbeitsdienst*. (The psychological and social behavior of young psychopaths in the Reich labor service.) *Münch. med. Wschr.*, 1939, Part 2, 1758-1760.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.]

Among the cases of mental disorder 48% were classified as psychopaths. Their syndromes are described, and recommendations for treatment are made.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3839. Kant, O. *A comparative study of recovered and deteriorated schizophrenic patients*. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1941, 93, 616-624.—The general characteristics and clinical pictures presented in 39 completely recovered and 39 deteriorated schizophrenic patients are compared. The following characteristics of the psychosis were found to be prominent in the recovered group and much less frequent in the deteriorated group: acute onset, psychogenic precipitation, presence of clouding, extraversion, pyknic physique.—*M. Keller* (Butler Hospital).

3840. Kemper, W. *Zum Frigiditätsproblem*. (The problem of frigidity.) *Geburtsh. u. Frauenheilk.*, 1940, 2, 180-206.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The etiology of frigidity is discussed. (1) Phylogenetically, the vagina is a recent acquisition and the pleasure of ejaculation not as well developed as in man. This is certainly one cause of the more frequent orgasm disorders in women. (2) Ontogenetically, presexual pleasure sensations are concentrated on the clitoris which requires a later shift to the vagina. This represents another point from which frigidity may develop. (3) Psychologically, both boys and girls are more attached to the mother, which requires later a psychological shift of sex preference in relation to the sexual partner of women, but not of men. (4) Sociologically, woman is expected to play the passive part in choice of the partner, etc. Classification of frigidity is difficult. In treatment it must be considered that the condition may be organically determined. Frigidity may be prevented through proper education of the man and the young girl.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3841. Kennedy, A. *Hysteria in war conditions*. *Med. Pr.*, 1941, 205, 135-140.—Flight into illness is seen (1) in cases who have broken down under serious disaster and anxiety and (2) in the constitutionality inferior group. War conditions produce these classes of hysteria: (1) acute fear reactions of either the panic or passive types; (2) purposeful functional incapacity in which psychological disability, motor symptoms, or subjective and sensory symptoms may be present. These various forms are described with some interpretation. There is a discussion of prophylaxis.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

3842. Kenyon, E. L. *The etiology of stammering; an examination into certain recent studies, with a glance into the future*. *Illinois med. J.*, 1941, 79, 334-341.—Various viewpoints concerning the nature of stammering are critically examined. The author believes that "all single acts of stuttering, whether a stoppage, complete and typical, or a retardation, being a partial and distorted stoppage" are based on the "complete absence of the passage of breath through the larynx and the production of voice." There are 3 etiological possibilities here: (1) stammering is a speech disorder which causes emotional

upset; (2) emotional upset causes stammering; (3) a combination of both. Opinions of several authorities concerning the psychological abnormality of stammerers are reviewed; many stammerers may be considered emotionally normal. Treatment based on the writer's conception of stammering has been successful.—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

3843. Kenyon, V. B., Rapaport, D., Lozoff, M. Note on metrazol in general paresis. *Psychiatry*, 1941, 4, 165-176.—The literature is reviewed for its convergent and divergent points in the theoretical studies of the psychology of general paresis. Points of agreement are found to suggest the possibility of psychological understanding; those of disagreement, the possibility of a fruitful field for psychosomatic study. The experimental use of metrazol as a therapeutic agent in paresis yielded positive results, and this fact, in relation to similar therapeutic results with sodium amytal and hyperpyrexia, can best be interpreted as signifying the importance of psychogenic factors in the paretic psychosis. This possibility is further confirmed by the outcome of the Rorschach, Babcock, and Szondi tests given to 43 paretics. The findings obtained give affirmation to the psychogenic theory, particularly the Hollos-Ferenczi, and also the Schilder theory of the psychology of general paresis. Further investigative procedures are outlined, and the utilization of drugs and psychological tests is suggested as a method of psychosomatic research in this field. 50 footnotes.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

3844. Lange, J. Das zirkuläre Irresein. (Circular insanity.) *Handb. Erbbiol.*, 1939, 5, 873-932.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Cyclothymia represents a genetic unit of which there are a number of forms which are discussed in the clinical part. In the part of heredity, difficulties which face research are pointed out. Still, present knowledge is sufficient as a foundation for the legal measures. Twin research has as yet not produced much data. Cyclothymia is found in all peoples and races. It is emphasized that one may count "in families of manic-depressives on considerably higher general ability and more numerous other eugenically valuable personality traits" than in the families of other hereditoses. Cyclothymia is found primarily in the upper social class. The law is not harmful since it concerns only the actually afflicted and not the numerous valuable members of their immediate environment. The incidence of cyclothymia in Germany is less than 1%.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3845. Lemke, R. Über Ursache und strafrechtliche Beurteilung der Homosexualität. (Cause and penal judgment of homosexuality.) Jena: Fischer, 1940. Pp. 45. RM 2.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Homosexuality has only one cause, a specific change in the genes. The sites of the pluriglandular lesion are the pituitary and midbrain. The relationship between homosexuality and schizophrenia is significant. The offender is legally responsible.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

3846. Madigan, P. S. Military psychiatry. *Psychiatry*, 1941, 4, 225-229.—Brief discussion is given of the importance of the function of psychiatrists to advisory boards and induction centers in excluding from the army the incompetent, the misfits, the maladjusted, and the mentally ill, since the army is properly a military organization and not a psychiatric clinic.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

3847. Mallinson, W. P. Evaluation of hysterical symptoms in service patients. *Brit. med. J.*, 1941, Part 1, 706-709.—"A brief description is given of some hysterical reactions and one case of defective morale which have been seen in the naval psychiatric service. An attempt is made to classify such reactions by means of an assessment of the symptoms in the setting in which they occur. This has been found to facilitate prognosis and appropriate disposal. The more general question is raised of the most useful and economical disposal of the psychopath in wartime."—D. A. Grant (Wisconsin).

3848. McGregor, H. B. Psychologic factor in rheumatic fever. *Practitioner*, 1939, 143, 627-639.

3849. Meggendorfer, F. Erbpathologie der Psychosen; mit Ausnahme des schizophrenen, manisch-depressiven und epileptischen Erbkreises. (Hereditopathology of psychoses; excluding schizophrenia, cyclothymia, and epilepsy.) *Handb. Erbbiol.*, 1939, 5, 1021-1088.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] A review of the literature dealing with senile, endocrine, exogenous, and traumatic psychoses among others.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3850. Mixer, W. J., Tillotson, K. J., & Wies, D. Reports of partial frontal lobectomy and frontal lobotomy performed on three patients: one chronic epileptic and two cases of chronic agitated depression. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1941, 3, 26-37.—In the 2 cases of chronic agitated depression treated by bilateral pre-frontal lobotomy, there was relief of the symptoms of negativism, perseveration, extreme agitation, laziness, and indifference. A marked increase in weight and appetite and a partial return of a sense of humor were noted. Social relationships and compulsive motor symptomatology were markedly improved. Although the psychosis is not cured the effects of desensitization seem lasting. The epileptic patient had 2 atrophied and adherent frontal lobes removed resulting in a decrease of the seizures and a reduction of irritability and temper outbursts while his general behavior became more placid and cooperative.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

3851. Nyirö, J., & Joó, J. Über einige psychische Anfangssymptome der Schizophrenie. (Some early psychological symptoms of schizophrenia.) *Wien. med. Wschr.*, 1940, Part 1, 288-290.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Among the early symptoms are pseudo-neurasthenic states. There are clear differences between the true neurasthenics and the schizophrenics; while both are conscious of their insufficiency, the former admit it readily, the latter try to conceal it. Other schizophrenic symptoms are: changes in perception of faces and geometrical

forms, pathological sensations from the body (feeling of emptiness in the head), concept dissociation, disorders of the time sense.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3852. Palkine, M. I. *L'analyse du phénomène clonique et son rôle dans la pathologie du bégaiement*. (Analysis of the clonic phenomenon and its role in the pathology of stuttering.) *Rev. franç. Phoniat.*, 1939, 7, 81-100.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Unlike Fröschel, the author regards the clonic phenomenon (repetition of speech parts) not as an early symptom of stuttering but as a physiologically determined developmental stage characteristic of the 3rd to the 5th year of life and linked to the emotions. Only under unfavorable environmental influences can it be regarded as an early symptom of stuttering. Stuttering proper is a conditioning phenomenon. It is a central neurosis based according to Krasnogorsky on a disturbance of the dynamic balance between the cortex and the extra-cortical system. On this basis, 4 types are distinguished, each of which requires different treatment. The theory of stuttering must be recast in accordance with these views.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3853. Panse, F. *Erbpathologie der Psychopathien*. (Hereditary pathology of psychopathies.) *Handb. Erbbiol.*, 1939, 5, 1089-1176.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] A survey is presented of the historical development and the present status of the knowledge of psychopathy with reference to hereditology. The main task is the isolation of character radicals in the brain which would make the science of heredity independent of changing psychological systems. The modern trend is away from Kretschmer and toward Ewald and Kleist. Examples of organic psychopathies are epidemic encephalitis, Huntington's chorea, etc. Characterology has contributed but little to psychiatric concept formation and is treated briefly. Child psychiatry is considered in greater detail. The differences between psychopathy and feeble-mindedness are emphasized. Psychopathies bordering on psychoses such as compulsion neurosis, hysteria, sexual deviations, and paranoia are discussed in some detail. Finally a summary is given of experiences with identical twins regarding psychopathy.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3854. Reik, T. *Neurotic camouflage and thought-rehearsal*. *Amer. Imago*, 1941, 2, No.1, 86-103.—Neurotic camouflage is "the very special way in which the obsessional person carries out in hidden fashion or under some altered form his system, his obsessional acts or ceremonial" and is "common to all obsessional neurotics . . . at a certain phase of their neurosis." "The patient wishes to be obedient to the compulsion . . . but at the same time he feels impelled to heed the psychic necessity of making his behavior conform to the requirements of his social milieu." It involves a certain derision at social convention. Secondary gain of pleasure is particularly evident in anticipations in thought (thought-rehearsals) and in preliminary test activity

(obsessional rehearsals). Later, as anxiety necessitating obedience to the compulsion becomes more powerful than the striving to conform to social obligations, there is a tendency for the camouflage to reveal just what it seeks to hide.—*W. A. Varvel* (Chicago).

3855. Robinson, G. C. "Personality disorders" causing digestive complaints. *Johns Hopk. Hosp. Bull.*, 1941, 68, 203-237.—Of 50 patients admitted consecutively to the Gastro-Intestinal Clinic at the Hopkins Hospital Dispensary 38 had personality disorders in which digestive complaint was the chief symptom. The 38 patients were classified into the following groups of personality disorders: excessive emotional reactions, general nervousness, anxiety attacks, hypochondriacal reactions, hysterical reactions, depressions. Case reports are given for each of the 38 patients. 23 responded favorably to psychotherapy whereas the other 15 did not.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

3856. Robinson, G. W., Jr. *Psychiatric geriatrics: the possibilities in the treatment of mental states of old age*. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1941, 116, 2139-2141.—Pathologic changes of a destructive or deteriorative type were solely responsible for the symptoms in only 28% of 50 patients over 60 years of age with abnormal mental reactions. 72% had illnesses that responded to psychiatric therapy. 85% of 20 remissions with whom contact was maintained remained well at least 6 months. "Senile dementia and arteriosclerotic psychosis . . . are not the common mental disorders of older people." More common are toxic delirious reactions and affective disorders, usually agitative depressive psychosis, and these may be readily corrected.—*D. A. Grant* (Wisconsin).

3857. Rojas, N. [Sexual phobia of the wife and marriage.] *Arch. Med. leg. Identif.*, 1939, 9, 434-448; and *Sem. med.*, B. Aires, 1939, Part 2, 1001-1008.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Coitophobia may, in rare cases, be a primary disturbance. These cases must not be confused with frigidity or vaginism, where coitophobia is a secondary disturbance. Exploration of patients shows that ideas of serious internal injuries, fear of pain, childhood experiences, and partly, religious scruples play an important role in primary coitophobia. Divorce suits on the grounds of *impotentia coeundi* neglect as a rule to consider the psychological factors of coitophobia. The phenomenon is discussed in the light of the views of Freud and of Adler.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3858. Russel, C. K. *The nature of the war neuroses*. *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1939, 41, 549-554.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] On the basis of his World War experience the author finds that high morale reduces the incidence of war neurosis. He describes ways of treatment and an apparatus for the detection of monocular hysterical blindness based on the principle that the observer does not realize which eye he actually uses.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3859. **Selective Service System. A seminar on practical psychiatric diagnosis.** *Psychiatry*, 1941, 4, 265-283.—This article is a résumé of a series of seminars for psychiatrists of medical advisory and induction boards. Military service and conditions of military training are first discussed as a background against which to judge registrants, and these considerations are reviewed in the light of experience with World War conscription. Next is a discussion of the practical steps valuable in the rapid diagnosis of the mental status and the prognostication of the effects of military training and 10 subsequent years in the Reserve. Specific and informative problems variously encountered are discussed in detail. The question is raised of the desirability of rejecting for "lack of military aptitude" as a measure of avoiding stigmatization of rejectees.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3860. **Sèze, S. de, Dupré, L., & Martin, P. Le problème de l'utilisation des "pervers instinctifs" dans l'armée en temps de guerre.** (The problem of using the "instinctively perverted" in the army in wartime.) *Bull. med., Paris*, 1940, 54, 136-140.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] They must not be dismissed from the army, since this would be an injustice, like a reward for their psychopathic traits. They should be assembled in work battalions along the lines of concentration camps. As a reward for good conduct re-entry into the army proper should be permitted.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3861. **Sherman, M. Basic problems of behavior.** New York: Longmans, Green, 1941. Pp. viii + 440. \$3.00.—This book is an elaboration of the author's earlier *Mental hygiene and education*. (See IX: 958). Its purpose "is to present the clinical, experimental, psychological, and psychiatric data of a number of basic problems of behavior. . . . There is a prevailing belief that clinical and experimental evidence cannot be combined in the study of behavior, and it was the purpose of this book to emphasize, on the contrary, that such a combination is not only possible but also represents the best method." Few case histories are included. Taking an eclectic approach, the author describes and evaluates data and current theories in the following areas: the emotions (nature, effect, differentiation); motivation and frustration (including experimental neurosis); theories of personality; common mechanisms of adjustment; the measurement of personality; attitudes (development, types, persistence, measurement); conflicts (origin, types); delinquent behavior; the neuroses; mental abnormalities. A 16-page bibliography and an index are appended.—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

3862. **Schultz, I. T., & Rush, H. Psychological testing of tuberculous patients.** *Amer. Rev. Tuberc.*, 1941, 43, 839-848.—The Pressey Senior Classification and Verification Tests, the Minnesota Clerical Test, and the Kuder Preference Record were given to approximately 175 patients at the Sunnyside Sanitarium, Marion County, Indiana. The results indicate that the patient population "is at least

comparable to the general population in verbal ability"; shows usual variation in occupational interests; and shows a favorable performance on the clerical test.—*C. M. Louttit* (Indiana).

3863. **Silverman, D. The treatment of exhibitionism: an experiment in cooperation between police and psychiatric clinic.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1941, 5, 85-93.—In one city local police authorities give the exhibitionist an opportunity to interview a psychiatrist before formal charges are filed, and if therapy is thought feasible, the case is dismissed as far as the court is concerned. Of 5 cases who were interviewed 2 accepted treatment. "They were passive, compulsive, reticent, somewhat schizoid persons. They did not realize why they were impelled to expose themselves and never were proud of it. Their moral standards were strict and the conflict over their behaviour so severe that they would go to extremes to deny the disorder. . . . In some cases thorough-going psychoanalysis is not necessary." The patients were "emotionally unstable" but without any other classifiable disorder.—*W. A. Varvel* (Chicago).

3864. **Slater, E. War neuroses; general symptomatology and constitutional factors.** *Med. Pr.*, 1941, 205, 133-135.—The cases are of 2 types: (1) chronic, in which persons having neurotic symptoms before the war break down in the army; (2) acute, in which stable persons break down under severe stress. Specific symptomatological examples of the 2 groups are given.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

3865. **Smith, L. H. Selective service psychiatry: psychosomatic disorders.** *Psychiatry*, 1941, 4, 241-249.—Psychosomatic medicine is concerned primarily with the state of function within the individual of the various bodily processes, organs, and systems, regardless of their specific normality or abnormality. The state of functional activity, mental and bodily, may be of such character that the individual, though essentially healthy, may be unfit for army service. Discussion is then given of the problems to be met in determining the actual psychosomatic status of the individual, the type of clinical observations to be made, the importance of history and specific questioning, the significance of special physical examination findings, the relationship of certain clinical disease entities to psychosomatic medicine, and the problems of hyperthyroidism, gastrointestinal disorders, and cardiovascular conditions.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3866. **Sommer, J. Om frivillig innlagte pasienter i Lierasylet.** (Concerning voluntary hospitalized patients in Lier Asylum.) *Tidsskr. norske Laegeforen.*, 1941, 61, 360-375.—In the number of patients voluntarily hospitalized in Lier Asylum the same frequency of various psychoses was found as among the general population of a hospital for the mentally diseased with the exception of a few additional nervous and psychopathic cases.—*M. L. Reymert* (Mooseheart Laboratory for Child Research).

3867. Stokvis, B. *Psychotherapie auf experimenteller Grundlegung*. (Experimental basis for psychotherapy.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1939, Part 2, 929-930.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] (1) The form of psychotherapy may be influenced by knowledge of the patient's intelligence and personality, furnished by experimental methods. (2) Hypnosis and other experimental methods may be of actual therapeutic value.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3868. Sullivan, H. S. *Psychiatry and the national defense*. *Psychiatry*, 1941, 4, 201-217.—The functioning of the medical advisory boards; the existing limitations in securing an entirely satisfactory medical performance; the general lack of understanding of the purposes, civilian and military, to be served; and the various misapprehensions concerning what constitutes suitability for military service are discussed in detail. The task of psychiatry is defined as two-fold in character. Of equal importance, though not yet so recognized, are the rejection of unsuitable candidates from the army, and the protection of those rejected so that the general community solidarity and civilian morale shall be supported. The rejectees are found to fall into 3 general categories: persons capable and useful in civilian life whose capabilities would be seriously reduced by circumstances encountered through military service; persons who would develop neuroses and psychoses; and persons who, however well they might adjust in military life, would be unable to return satisfactorily upon demobilization to civilian life. A detailed discussion of these considerations is given, and appended to the article is a medical circular outlining a minimum psychiatric inspection of registrants.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

3869. Sutton, D. G. *Naval psychiatric accomplishments in the present emergency*. *Psychiatry*, 1941, 4, 219-229.—3 cardinal problems which confronted the Navy related to the securing of a psychiatric personnel for the study of new recruits; the formulation of a simple, adequate, and adaptable procedure of neuropsychiatric study; and the provision of hospitalization for neuropsychiatric patients to be expected in the event of full mobilization. The author feels that these problems have been met satisfactorily. An outline of the procedure for the elimination of the neuropsychiatrically unfit and the form employed for neuropsychiatric examinations of recruits are given.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

3870. Teitelbaum, H. A. *Psychogenic body image disturbances associated with psychogenic aphasia and agnosia*. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1941, 93, 581-612.—Clinical cases of hysterical body image disturbance along with other manifestations of agnosia and aphasia are described. The author reports striking similarities between the symptoms due to psychogenic causes and those due to irreversible organic brain disease. Similar disturbances in the body image mechanism were produced by

means of posthypnotic suggestion.—M. Keller (Butler Hospital).

3871. Tiegs, E. W., & Katz, B. *Mental hygiene in education*. New York: Ronald, 1941. Pp. xiv + 418. \$2.75.—The treatment is organized in textbook form and designed especially for teachers in training and students of psychology, although useful to anyone engaged in handling the personality problems of school children. The topics discussed include: the problem of mental health and adjustment; obstacles to the satisfaction of the basic urges and drives in children and adolescents; reactions to frustration and the types of overt misbehavior; the concept and criteria of personal and social maladjustment; erroneous and inadequate conceptions of personality and of approaches to personality problems; modern psychological views of personality and the possibility of improving adjustment; methods of diagnosing difficulties; treatment of personality problems; the role of the school, family, and community in furthering adjustment; the therapy of special difficulties and the more serious disorders. There are chapter exercises and questions, and a glossary of technical terms.—R. C. Strassburger (St. Joseph's College for Women).

3872. Towle, C. *Social case records from psychiatric clinics*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1941. Pp. xii + 455. \$3.00.—12 case records are presented to illustrate "the utilization of case-work methods in relation to the emotional needs of the patient. . . ." Discussion notes following each record are designed to raise questions for the reader and to stimulate his thinking. The case discussions are based on three principles: "(1) that there is a cause-and-effect relationship in human behavior; (2) that behavior is emotionally determined; (3) that behavior may be consciously or unconsciously determined." Relevant readings follow each case. The book may be used as a text in psychiatric social work.—S. G. Dulsky (Rochester Guidance Center).

3873. Tramer, M. *Zur Psychosomatik. Ungeöhnliche somatische Lösungsversuche psychischer Konflikte*. (Psychosomatics. Unusual somatic attempts to solve psychic conflicts.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1941, 71, 193-196.—A psychic conflict so acute that it seems to threaten existence may be resolved voluntarily through the peripheral musculature either by suicide or by an attack on one's self sufficiently serious to threaten life. In both methods the path from psyche to soma is external. They are manifestations of the unconscious experience of psychosomatic unity and of emotional starvation. The second method is particularly adapted to primitive mentalities, since it is simpler than a psychic solution and the pain and the sight of the mutilation give an impression of reality. As it is no real solution, however, repetition is probable. Tramer reports 2 such cases in youths, inferior mentally and physically. One severed his hand; the other tried to inflate himself with a bicycle pump through a self-inflicted wound, to make himself bigger and more masculine.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

3874. [Various.] *Handledning i Försvarsmedicin.* (Manual for defense medicine.) Stockholm: Swedish Medical Society, 1940.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This is a book in 2 volumes by various expert Swedish medical authors, to be distributed free of charge to all physicians in the country. Among the contributions is the work of E. Essen-Möller on war psychiatry.—*M. L. Reymert* (Mooseheart Laboratory for Child Research).

3875. Veit, G. *Erbbiologische Untersuchungen an Stettiner und Greifswalder Hilfsschülern; Beitrag zur Genetik des Schwachsinn.* (Hereditological investigations of special-school pupils in Stettin and Greifswald; contribution to the genetics of feeble-mindedness.) *Arb. ReichsgesundhAmt.*, 1941, 74, 201-244.

3876. White, B. V., & Jones, C. M. Mucous colitis; a delineation of the syndrome with certain observations on its mechanism and on the role of emotional tension as a precipitating factor. *Ann. intern. Med.*, 1940, 14, 854-872.—This is a study of 57 cases. Mucous colitis is not a disease entity but a secretory and motor neurosis of the intestine due to parasympathetic stimulation, and produced by various causes, psychogenic and other (drugs, topical applications, etc.). It occurs usually in persons with autonomic and cardiovascular instability and poor muscular development. The precipitating psychogenic factors are, in order of frequency: tensional states, resentment, anxiety, depression, guilt (resentment against self), dependency, and rigidity of thought, which prolongs abnormal mental states. The syndrome is not obviously gainful, like hysteria.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3877. Wittman, P. A scale for measuring prognosis in schizophrenic patients. *Elgin Pap.*, 1941, 4, 20-33.—The author presents a rating scale of prognosis in schizophrenia constructed by weighting certain prognostic factors which had been noted and ascribed relative importance in more than 50 studies by various authors. Application of the scale to 343 patients subjected to shock therapy indicates that it provides a basis for considerably more accurate prognosis than previous vague generalizations or the frequently used criterion, duration of psychosis.—*G. F. J. Lehner* (Miami).

3878. Wittman, P., & Russell, J. T. Mental efficiency levels before and after shock therapy. *Elgin Pap.*, 1941, 4, 70-81.—Before-therapy and after-therapy results on equated test batteries and on rating scales of attitude and rapport were obtained from 496 patients given shock therapy and 42 non-psychotic subjects. 78% of the cases were diagnosed as schizophrenia, 6% as manic-depressive psychosis, 9% as involutional melancholia, and 7% as psychoneurosis. It is concluded that "improvement in mental efficiency levels following shock therapy is directly correlated with change in the patient's attitude resulting from therapy," and "no substantiation of memory defect following therapy has been found in this study."—*G. F. J. Lehner* (Miami).

3879. Yacorzynski, G. K. An evaluation of the postulates underlying the Babcock deterioration test. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1941, 48, 261-267.—Babcock, in arriving at her fundamental postulates, has made the false assumption that, since oldest learned habits are known to be the last to be lost, vocabulary should fail to deteriorate in proportion to scores on tests which require the operation of recent associations. She therefore used an index of deterioration based on a comparison of vocabulary test scores with scores on tests of ability "to perceive and fixate new data." This assumption is not substantiated by evidence as to development of vocabulary as a function of age. An explanation of why the test can yield valid results in spite of this false assumption is to be found in the fact that most words can be defined in a variety of ways, varying widely in difficulty. A shift from more to less difficult definitions would not show up as a lower score on her test. This hypothesis must be verified by two lines of research: (1) a qualitative analysis of the definitions of words used by deteriorated and non-deteriorated subjects; and (2) the comparison of methods used in the solution of problems where the goal result can be reached by a number of different methods of varying difficulty.—*A. G. Bills* (Cincinnati).

3880. Zilboorg, G. Ambulatory schizophrenia. *Psychiatry*, 1941, 4, 149-155.—The author discusses, against the historical background of the development of an understanding of schizophrenia, the fact that schizophrenia does not necessarily present a striking and easily recognizable appearance, and, hence, that individuals so afflicted may remain unrecognized and actually be regarded by the general public as normal persons. As striking examples, the author cites the cases of the 3 murderers as types of ambulatory schizophrenia most likely to be recognized eventually, while others of different symptomatology may remain unrecognized. Could cases of ambulatory schizophrenia be recognized and sent to the psychotherapist, much could be accomplished both therapeutically and in the furthering of an understanding of schizophrenia.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

[See also abstracts 3655, 3660, 3675, 3676, 3678, 3679, 3681, 3686, 3688, 3759, 3767, 3890, 3896, 3901, 3938, 3954, 4002, 4029, 4033, 4047, 4050, 4051, 4052, 4053, 4054, 4059, 4077, 4078, 4079.]

PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER

3881. Baudouin, C. *Les variations du sujet.* (Variations of the individual.) *Scientia, Milano*, 1940, 68, 31-36.—The mechanism of repression is directed by the ego-ideal and the identification process. Repressed tendencies constitute clusters of secondary personality traits. These unconscious characteristics manifest themselves in double and multiple personalities and have a certain measure of autonomy. The evolution of the dominant personality involves the constitution of a new center which governs the whole system. This process expresses

itself through typical symbols which the individual produces spontaneously in his dreams and which parallel certain mystical rituals.—H. Beaumont (Kentucky).

3882. Beltrán, J. R. *El complejo psicológico de Lope de Vega*. (The psychological complex of Lope de Vega.) *An. Inst. Psicol. Univ. B. Aires*, 1941, 3, 81-93.—Beltrán discusses the unconscious factors in the life and writings of Lope de Vega [1562-1635]. He was a pseudobiographer, i.e., he analyzed himself through his characters. His life was turbulent, contradictory, full of scandalous love affairs, tragedy, and mystical sanctity. He typifies the Spanish spirit of his time. He was dominated by 2 powerful unconscious complexes: revenge and sexual inferiority. His Don Juanism was the result of frustration of his first love. The mysticism of his old age was the final formula of his love, and at his death he felt that through his daughter, a nun, he sublimated his errors and passions.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

3883. Bircher, E. *Arzt und Soldat. Eine psychologische Betrachtung*. (Physician and soldier. A psychological consideration.) Stuttgart: Enke, 1940. Pp. 59. RM 3.60.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author, who is chief surgeon in a hospital and at the same time commander of a division in the Swiss army, discusses the similarities of the characteristics of a good physician and a good soldier. Great generals and great physicians are widely quoted.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3884. Bracken, H. v. *Erbbiologische Untersuchungen über die Handschrifteigenart*. (Hereditological investigations on handwriting characteristics.) *Dtsch. Z. ges. gerichtl. Med.*, 1940, 33, 64-72.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] 42 pairs of twins, aged 8-41 years, served as S's. Taking the social factor into account as a source of error, the author finds that pressure, speed, and the total picture are determined by heredity in persons over 14 years of age. By the social factor is meant the fact that usually one twin is dominant in the pair. This social dominance finds expression in impulsiveness and strength of will and thus in handwriting pressure. Differences in handwriting of identical twins are explained on this basis as caused by social factors obscuring the hereditary equality.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3885. Congdon, N. A. *New weights for the responses in the Heilman Personal Data Scale*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1941, 32, 214-219.—Revised scoring weights for responses to the 30 items of the Heilman Personal Data Scale were developed, the final scale scores correlating .50 with college grades of samples from 6 colleges on which the weights were derived, and .37 and .41 for 161 men and 259 women respectively who constituted additional samples. The scale scores were combined with 3 other test scores, and a multiple coefficient of .64 was obtained on 892 students when the combined scores were correlated with college grades.—R. M. Bellows (Maryland).

3886. Feder, D. D., & Baer, L. O. *A comparison of test record and clinical evaluations of personality adjustment*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1941, 32, 133-144.—82 girls responded to the Bernreuter Personality Inventory under 2 sets of directions: in terms of experiences of the preceding year and of the total life span. The 2 scorings gave closely comparable results. Clinical examination of actual behavior records of maladjustment did not agree with the Inventory scores, and the validity and utility of the Inventory is questioned.—R. M. Bellows (Maryland).

3887. Ferguson, L. W., Humphreys, L. G., & Strong, F. W. *A factorial analysis of interests and values*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1941, 32, 197-204.—Scores were obtained on 8 occupations (Strong Vocational Interest Blank) and the 6 values scales (Allport-Vernon Study of Values) for 93 male college students. The matrix factor was analyzed by the Thurstone centroid method, and the interests of the subjects were classified into 5 orthogonal types. These are discussed in relation to Spranger's classification of 6 types and Thurstone's of 3 types. Bibliography.—R. M. Bellows (Maryland).

3888. Gilkinson, H., & Knower, F. H. *A study of standardized personality tests and skill in speech*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1941, 32, 161-175.—When instructor's ratings, term grades, and self-ratings were used as criteria of speech skill of both men and women, the Speech Experience Inventory, Speech Attitude Scale, Minnesota Inventory of Social Behavior, and social adjustment scores of the Bell Adjustment Inventory showed the most consistent relationships of any of the variables used.—R. M. Bellows (Maryland).

3889. Granone, F. *La psicologia del tubercolotico*. (The psychology of tuberculosis.) *Note Psichiat., Bologna*, 1939, 68, 5-49, 195-227, 355-390.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] After a review of the views of various writers the author presents his own observations from 29 patients. He finds a large majority of schizoid personalities and discusses their social and legal responsibility.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3890. Hasselkuss, L. *Lebensläufe von fünf eineiigen weiblichen Zwillingspaaren, gegen welche Sterilisationsanträge wegen angeborenen Schwachsinns erhoben wurden*. (Life histories of five pairs of female identical twins against whom petitions for sterilization were made on account of congenital feeble-mindedness.) Hamburg: (Dissertation), 1938. Pp. 25.

3891. Hofstätter, P. R. *Über Typenanalyse*. (Type analysis.) *Arch. ges. Psychol.*, 1940, 105, 305-403.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author recommends a compromise between Ganzheits-psychological and statistical research. Types are aids to comprehending the human environment; factor analysis leads towards the simplest typology. 3 analyses of 15 S's yielded 3 typologies of 5 types each.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3892. Jung, C. G. *Psychologische Typen*. (Psychological types.) (Transl. & ed. by I. Alm.) Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, 1941. Kr. 8.

3893. Just, G., & Kramaschke, W. *Abiturientenleistung und Konstitutionstypus*. (Undergraduate achievement and constitutional type.) *Z. menschl. Vererb.-u. KonstLehre*, 1940, 24, 248-259.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] 246 students were diagnosed as to Kretschmerian types. The schizothymes were largely represented in the higher achievement brackets, the cyclothymes in the lower achievement brackets. The mixed types were found in the middle. These results confirm previous findings by other investigators.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3894. Kallfelz, F. *Die Charakterkunde in der antiken Philosophie; von den Anfängen bis Platon*. (Characterology in ancient philosophy; from the beginnings to Plato.) Berlin: Junker & Dünhaupt, 1940. Pp. 222. RM 9.50.

3895. Metzger, W. *Psychologie und Menschenkenntnis*. (Psychology and knowledge of human nature.) *Erziehung*, 1940, 16, 58-68.—The science of the knowledge of human nature, as a part of scientific psychology, comprises primarily the study of character, expression, and types. Theoretical knowledge alone, without practical ability, does not help in understanding, describing, and influencing human nature. What is needed is interest in the fellow-man, sincerity, kindness, objectivity, tact, sensitivity—all traits which science can neither mediate nor replace.—P. L. Krieger (Munich).

3896. Shultz, I. T. *Psychological factors in tuberculous patients*. *Amer. Rev. Tuberc.*, 1941, 43, 557-565.—The responses of 82 men and 93 women tuberculous patients at Sunnyside Sanitarium on the Bernreuter Personality Inventory are analyzed in some detail. The patient group were more neurotic, less self-sufficient and self-confident, more introverted, submissive, and gregarious than Bernreuter's adult standardization group. The correlations of inventory score and physicians' ratings on personality were as low as -.24. There was some evidence of increased neurotic score with increase of time in the sanitarium.—C. M. Louttit (Indiana).

3897. Super, D. E. *A comparison of the diagnoses of a graphologist with the results of psychological tests*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1941, 5, 127-133.—A comparison of the vocational recommendations of a professional graphologist with the diagnoses of personality traits of 24 college students on the basis of intelligence, interest, and personality tests led to the following conclusions: (1) the graphologist's recommendations showed no more than a chance relationship with those which would have been made by a psychologist on the basis of intelligence tests, (2) the occupations recommended by the graphologist were quite different from those revealed by an interest inventory, (3) the graphologist's constant error in estimating personality traits is due to the use of clues not intrinsic in the handwriting samples.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

3898. Tryon, C. M. *U. C. Inventory I: social and emotional adjustment*. Berkeley: Institute of Child

Welfare, Univ. California, 1939. Pp. 40.—Two booklets bound together, one a form for boys and the other a form for girls, are designed primarily for use in individual case studies. The data include percent frequencies of response for the same 71 boys and the same 72 girls at 7 successive annual testings for some 250 items concerned with social and emotional adjustment.—M. Keller (Butler Hospital).

3899. Undeutsch, U. *Gestalterlebnistypologie und Integrationstypologie. Zugleich eine Stellungnahme zum "Gegentypus" von E. R. Jaensch*. (Gestalt-experience-typology and integration typology; taking position on the "counter type" of E. R. Jaensch.) *Arch. ges. Psychol.*, 1940, 105, 404-431.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Sander's typology is compared with that of Jaensch and considered superior. Jaensch's counter type is located as an independent intermediate type between two others of Sander's typology, whereas in Jaensch's typology it is closely related to one type (*I*₁).—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3900. Wetz, A. *Deutsche Wesensformung auf seelenkundlicher Grundlage*. (The psychological basis of German character formation.) Leipzig: Quelle & Meyer, 1940. Pp. 124. RM 2.80.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This is a systematic evaluation of the most recent psychological studies and teachings in their relation to character formation. Wetz, who was in World War I and is now in the aviation service, applies here the results of his experience to the new and higher demands on education in general.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

[See also abstracts 3689, 3747, 3754, 3823, 3911, 3929, 3937, 3947, 3970, 4007, 4021, 4081.]

GENERAL SOCIAL PROCESSES

(incl. Esthetics)

3901. Bostroem, A. *Der seelische Zustand der Truppe*. (The psychological condition of the troop.) *Veröff. Heeresanitätsw.*, 1939, 109, 17-30.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Factors which may influence the psychological state of the troop favorably and adversely are described. After a discussion of the problem of psychopathies and other abnormal reactions mental hygiene measures are mentioned which are apt to raise morale. The problems arising for the physician are shown and illustrated with examples.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3902. Bucklew, J. *An experimental set-up for the investigation of language problems*. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1941, 28, 534-536.—In the experimental set-up described, statements are recorded on a phonograph record and reproduced at definite intervals through a loudspeaker. The statements concern slides which are being exposed to the subject. The subject may respond by pressing a 'true' or 'false' key depending upon the correspondence between the statement and the slide exposed. Changes

such as speech distortion or delay in the appearance of the slide may be introduced in order to study the effect on the auditor response. This procedure allows full control of the unique feature of language, namely the operation of two interrelated variables, the speech and the things spoken of. Correlation of results with other known psychological phenomena may of course be carried out.—*H. W. Karn* (Pittsburgh).

3903. **Chakotin, S.** *Le viol des foules par la propagande politique.* (The rape of the masses through political propaganda.) Paris: Gallinard, 1939. Pp. 270.—See XIV: 6072.

3904. **Chave, E. J.** *Measure religion: fifty-two experimental forms.* Chicago: University of Chicago Book Store, 1939. Pp. 172. \$1.00.

3905. **Child, I. L.** *Morale: a bibliographical review.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1941, 38, 393-420.—The review summarizes the methods of study and findings in investigations of the morale of the individual, and the morale of the individual as the member of a group. 98 references.—*A. W. Melton* (Missouri).

3906. **Dallas, H.** *From Superman to serious reading.* *Sch. & Soc.*, 1941, 53, 719-722.—A recent survey by the Readability Laboratory of the American Association for Adult Education reveals that army recruits (like people in general) fail to read non-fiction in book form because (1) it is not available, (2) it is not readable, (3) they have been prejudiced against it at school. In magazines and newspapers, however, they read articles as well as stories. The Laboratory is encouraging the making of books which will be cheaper and have more lucidity and appeal.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

3907. **Dexter, L. A.** *The politics of prevention in wartime and after.* *Psychiatry*, 1941, 4, 177-185.—A primary problem in times of war and post-war programs relates to the reorientation and readjustment of the population to the major sufferings, uncompensated losses, and the maladjustments occasioned not only by transition from peace to war but from war to peace. Social values, particularly prestige, power, income, moral habits, satisfactions, and safety, all become disturbed, altered, and even lost, with a consequent fragmentation of the social order into groups of individuals, each striving to protect that value most threatened for him. Consequently there is a need to evaluate these problems and to devise a program by which they can be met, since a war engendered breakdown of social organization may offer the same opportunity for higher societal development, through the utilization of an understanding of interpersonal relations, as it offers for the development of demagoguery.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3908. **Enzler, C. J.** *Some social aspects of the depression (1930-1935).* Washington, D. C., Catholic University of America Press, 1939. Pp. xii + 187. \$2.00.—This book brings together descriptive materials dealing with economic cost, health, mental

attitudes, poverty and relief, education, crime, and other items during the depression. It is based on statistical and case data drawn from published sources. The depression brought with it an increase in the number of mental patients, a lowering of occupational morale, and many other minor mental maladjustments. It brought a slight increase in the volume of adult crime.—*H. A. Gibbard* (Brown).

3909. **Groves, E. R.** *Marriage.* (Rev. ed.) New York: Holt, 1941. Pp. xv + 671. \$3.20.—This text considers marriage as an institution, a legalized status, and as a means of establishing a family, but is primarily concerned with marriage as a human experience. Some of the more important topics dealt with by the 30 chapters are eugenic problems; legal questions; sex appeal and courtship; choice of mate; economic, domestic, and personal adjustment; sexual attitudes, adjustments, and behavior; cycle of fertilization, pregnancy, and childbirth; methods of birth control; child care and training; divorce; and the problems of the unmarried. Each chapter is provided with a list of suggested references. The appendix furnishes 2 lists of books and periodicals, one for the student and one for the instructor in a marriage course.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

3910. **Heinitz, W.** *Rassische Merkmale an afrikanischem Musikgut.* (Racial characteristics in African music.) *Z. Rassenk.*, 1941, 12, 9-19.—The author differentiates 4 kinds of movement (pressure, push, pull, and disruption) and 6 human movement types. They are essential expressions of respective permanent attitudes and characterize the personal constant and membership in a race. This is discussed on the basis of the author's method of physiological resonance which takes account of all visual, auditory, and motor stimuli of a person, his gestures during speech, singing, work, and his facial and body form. Pressure movement predominates in 49 African melodies which were the objects of this study, followed by push and pull movements. Disruption movements are absent.—*P. L. Krieger* (Munich).

3911. **Henry, J.** *Rorschach technique in primitive cultures.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1941, 11, 230-235.—This paper discusses some of the difficulties and barriers in presenting the Rorschach test to people in primitive cultures. It is based on the author's experiences in administering the Rorschach test to the Pilagá Indians of the Gran Chaco, Argentine.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

3912. **Humphrey, N. D.** *American race and caste.* *Psychiatry*, 1941, 4, 159-160.—After discussing briefly the concepts of race and caste, the author concludes "the term race should be discarded entirely in the cultural reference, and the more appropriate term caste employed in its stead, while the term race should be retained in its biologic context as a taxonomic category for the delineation of types of mankind."—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3913. Keiter, F. *Rasse und Kultur*. (Race and culture.) Stuttgart: Enke, 1939. Pp. 298. RM 12.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author stresses the doctrine and methodology of general culture as a biological process exceeding in importance individual differences in inherited tendencies and ethnological background. This concept enables the new Germany to overcome racial and cultural diversities in thought and action.—H. Beaumont (Kentucky).

3914. Kris, E. The "danger" of propaganda. *Amer. Imago*, 1941, 2, No. 1, 3-42.—The senior research officer of the monitoring service of the British Broadcasting Corporation discusses the slogan "the danger of propaganda" in terms of its possible references: (1) the fact that man is suggestible, (2) the technique devised to take advantage of this fact, and (3) the pressure groups using this technique. Suggestibility refers to conditions not fully under control of the adult ego. The power of spell and the activity of the ego (actions based on a free interplay of psychic forces) form a complementary series. Paradoxically, the fear of propaganda and suggestibility has paralyzed active response (preparedness to assert one's own opinion) against the pressure of propaganda. In a state of double anxiety one gives way to doubt. The article considers the application of principles of advertising in German propaganda, describes methods for the canalization of emotion, and outlines a typical propaganda campaign which proceeds (1) by establishing mutual understanding, (2) by developing belief in German superiority (economic and military organization, omniscience), and finally (3) by paralyzing through fear and by turning aggression against a third party. German leaders broadcast mass-meetings; British leaders have talked as individuals to individuals. Where scope is given to ego activity and "spell" is minimized, propaganda approaches education.—W. A. Varvel (Chicago).

3915. Lazarsfeld, P. F. Repeated interviews as a tool for studying changes in opinion and their causes. *Amer. statist. Ass. Bull.*, 1941, 2, 3-7.—This is a report on the panel study of the opinions of citizens residing in Erie County, Ohio. 4 factors which make for being a Democrat in this county are low income, city residence, youth, and religious and national affiliation with a Roman Catholic group. The Protestants, the more wealthy, the rural, and the older members of the panel are more likely to vote Republican. It had been suggested that the repeated questioning necessary to panel studies might bring in complicating phenomena. To check on this point 3000 people were divided into 4 closely matched subgroups (equated for age, sex, income, residence, political opinion, and expressed interest in the campaign). One subgroup, the panel, was reinterviewed 6 times. The others, as controls, were reexamined only once. At the time of the 3rd panel interview the first control group was contacted, and at the time of the 4th panel interview the second group was reinterviewed. The third

control group was contacted at the time of the 6th panel interview. Only a few discrepancies appeared between the answers of the experimental and control groups, a promising sign for the future of the panel technique.—P. R. Farnsworth (Stanford).

3916. Loop, A. S. Training versus career. *Opportunity*, 1940, 18, 338-342.—This is a study of the education and careers of 6799 Negroes in New York City. "When the group was taken as a whole, the only occupational field in which educational background had an influence on initial occupational placement was found to be the professional. . . . Industrial placements decreased as the educational level was raised. . . . The percentage of cases representing those engaged in domestic work showed very little fluctuation due to the age factor. . . . The college individual received a higher weekly wage than either the grammar school or the high school group. . . ."—F. W. Finger (Brown).

3917. Maeder, A. Bedeutung der Affektivität in der Truppe und Gemeinschaftsbildung. (The significance of affectivity in the troop and formation of community spirit.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1940, Part 1, 107-108.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The affective cohesion within the troop is not a substitute for the family but a formation in its own right.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3918. Müller, G. Über die geographische Verbreitung einiger Gebärden im östlichen Mittelmeergebiet und dem nahen Orient. (Geographical distribution of certain expressive movements in the eastern Mediterranean region and the Near East.) *Z. Ethn.*, 1940, 71, 99-102.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author discusses the gestures for "come here," "no," and "yes." "Come here" is expressed by turning the back of the hand up and moving the fingers in a way similar to our own waving goodbye. "No" is expressed by lifting the chin, closing the eyes half-way, and raising the eye-brows. "Yes" is expressed in Bulgaria and adjoining Yugoslav districts by bending the head to the right or left shoulder. The geographic borders for these gestures are partly disappearing.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3919. Reinöhl, F. Abstammungslehre. (The theory of evolution.) Öhringen: Hohenlohesche Buchhandl., 1940. Pp. 176. RM 4.50.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Reinöhl's discussion advances through planetary evolution and geology to the evolution of plants, animals, and man and culminates in racial politics. The Nordic race has reached its present height through natural selection and must maintain it through incessant struggle.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

3920. Rosenzweig, E. M. Minister and congregation—a study in ambivalence. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1941, 28, 218-227.—The role of the minister as father-surrogate produces ambivalent attitudes in the congregation. Hostility is felt when the minister, as prophet-minister protected by taboos, represents the restrictions of the superego. Affection is felt

when he represents the loving father and protector.—*G. Brighthouse* (Occidental).

3921. **Sauvage Nolting, J. de.** [The incest aversion.] *Psychiat. neurol. Bl., Amst.*, 1939, 43, 451-459.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Freud's explanation is as inadequate as any other. Explanation of incest aversion must be sought in the same direction as that of aversion for cannibalism. The reason for both phenomena is identification with the victim. Whereas husband and wife don't identify to such an extent, it is different with one's own relatives. Both sexual and hunger drives are destructive, and one does not want to inflict upon one's relatives what one considers evil.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3922. **Seashore, C. E.** The growth of an idea. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1941, 52, 438-442.—Starting from the idea "that musical talent is subject to scientific analysis and can be measured," years of laboratory research have yielded considerable knowledge to the broader field of a psychology of music. Further ramifications of the original idea opened up correlative studies in the field of individual differences, genetics, and musical anthropology.—*O. P. Lester* (Buffalo).

3923. **Smith, B. L.** Literature on propaganda technique and public opinion. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1941, 38, 469-483.—The literature is summarized under propagandas of nationalistic war, commercial propagandas, humanitarian propagandas, and propagandas of revolution and counter-revolution. 67 references.—*A. W. Melton* (Missouri).

3924. **Stagner, R.** Psychological causes of war. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1941, 38, 484-488.—Survey and 24 references.—*A. W. Melton* (Missouri).

3925. **Stokvis, B.** [Psychology of the individual and the mass in a state of panic.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1939, 7, 296-308.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The psyche of the mass is not the sum of the individual psyches. In a mass, the emotions of the individual become dominant; moral judgment is lowered. During panic aggression is released, individual differences are leveled off, and the mass behaves like a heard, leaving all responsibility to the leader.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3926. **Stokvis, B.** [The reaction of the individual and the mass in wartime.] *Psychiat. Neurol. Bl., Amst.*, 1940, 44, 44-50.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This is a discussion of psychological changes in the individual through entering the mass. They tend to result in hysterical psychotic phenomena, their transmittance from one person to another, and instinctive, primitive actions. German summary.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3927. **Stolz, K. R.** Pastoral psychology. (Rev. ed.) New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1941. Pp. 284. \$2.50.—Slight revisions have been made and a modest amount of new material has been added to this new edition. [See VII: 710.]—(Courtesy Publishers' Weekly).

3928. **Strauss, A. S.** Psychologie der Götter. Formende Kräfte des Lebens in ihrer psycholo-

gischen Bedeutung. (Psychology of the gods. Molding forces of life in their psychological significance.) Darmstadt: L. C. Wittich, 1939. Pp. 141. RM 4.

3929. **Thurnwald, H.** Menschen der Südsee: Charaktere und Schicksale. (South Sea islanders: their characteristics and fortunes.) Stuttgart: Enke, 1937. Pp. viii + 202. RM 12.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The expedition in which the author participated was sponsored by the Australian National Research Council and financed by the Rockefeller Foundation. 10 months were spent in Buin, the central region of the island of Bougainville in the Salomon Island group. 15 natives are presented in character sketches demonstrating individual differences in attitudes and personality traits. Special emphasis is placed on the psychological effects of the presence of a group of conquerors from neighboring islands who had imposed a new societal order on the indigenous Paupas and had introduced head hunting and family feuds. Further complications were provided by recent contact with Europeans.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

3930. **Wunderlich, H.** Four theories of tonality. *J. Musicol.*, 1941, 2, 171-180.—A comparison is made of 4 theories of tonality—Yasser's evolutionary hypothesis, Helmholtz's theory of beating overtones, Lipps's principle of unity in variety, and Max Meyer's theory of simple ratios. None is deemed sufficient for a naturalistic theory of music.—*P. R. Farnsworth* (Stanford).

[See also abstracts 3690, 3702, 3744, 3777, 3791, 3794, 3809, 3872, 3935, 3945, 3949, 4006, 4022, 4031, 4058, 4061, 4069, 4075, 4076.]

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

3931. **Borgström, C. A.** Eine Serie von kriminellen Zwillingen. (A series of criminal twins.) *Arch. Rass.- u. GesBiol.*, 1939, 33, 334-343.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] 19 pairs, aged 20-40 years, of whom 4 were identical, 5 fraternal of the same sex, and 10 fraternal or different sex, were investigated. Both twins had been convicted in 3 pairs of the 1st group, 2 of the 2nd group, and 1 of the 3rd group.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3932. **Brambilla, S.** Il fattore intellettuale nella psicogenesi della criminalità e del traviamiento minorili. (The intellectual factor in the psychogenesis of criminality and waywardness of minors.) *Arch. Antrop. crim.*, 1939, 59, 609-624.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] 660 minors, under observation for one year, were given clinical and experimental intelligence tests. About 25% were inferior, which corresponds to the incidence of feeble-mindedness in the lowest class of the population in general. The share of feeble-mindedness in causing criminality and waywardness seems to lose part of its significance.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3933. **Burt, C.** Den unge brottlingen. (The young delinquent.) (Transl.) Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, 1941. Pp. 419. Kr. 8.75.

3934. Leonhardt, G. Ein bedeutungsvolles Symptom der Unschuld. (An important symptom of innocence.) *Arch. Kriminol.*, 1941, 108, 41-44.—Persons unjustly and suddenly accused of a crime can be divided, in regard to reaction, into 2 character groups: the cheerful self-confident optimist and the meticulous anxious pessimist. In the former, the accusation arouses a feeling of superiority and the fighting spirit; in the latter, a painful commotion. The optimist may assume a joking, ridiculing, or sarcastic attitude, which has a peculiar importance as an objective symptom of innocence. An instant and pointed comeback can be made by only one particular and unusual type of guilty person, one with quick and adaptable intelligence and sympathetic insight, a cheater, slick and treacherous. If the defendant is not of this type, he is probably innocent.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3935. Middleton, W. C., & Wright, R. R. A comparison of a group of ninth and tenth grade delinquent and non-delinquent boys and girls on certain attitude scales. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1941, 58, 139-150.—164 delinquent boys and girls in the IXth and Xth grades were compared with 133 non-delinquents in the same grades, using Thurstone attitude scales on law, God, and the church. Statistically significant differences showed that: (1) delinquent girls had more favorable attitudes than non-delinquent girls toward the law, God, and the church; (2) delinquent girls had more favorable attitudes than delinquent boys toward God and the church; (3) non-delinquent boys had more favorable attitudes toward God than non-delinquent girls. Other differences are also discussed.—*D. K. Spelt* (Mississippi).

3936. Sand, K. Die gesetzliche Kastration. (Legalized castration.) Berlin: Schoetz, 1940. Pp. 100. RM 4.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The professor of legal medicine at the University of Copenhagen reviews here Denmark's experience with legalized castration. Denmark was the first European country to pass such a law, which it did in 1929 for a provisional period of 5 years. The results justified its continuance in an expanded form. Compulsory castration was first adopted for its generally quieting effect and removal of undesirable psychosexual characteristics. The first law applied only to persons whose abnormally strong or perverse sex instinct had led to socially dangerous crimes. The 1935 law was extended to persons whose sex instinct caused considerable mental suffering to themselves or their own social regression. The point of departure of both laws is voluntary castration, although the 1935 law requires castration of adults convicted of certain socially dangerous crimes which are liable to be repeated. The great majority of the 190 operations have been voluntary.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3937. Sidor, E. [Graphology in forensic medicine. The handwriting of criminals.] *Rev. Med. leg., Rumania*, 1940, 3, 510-524.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] A discussion of samples

of handwriting of several criminals.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3938. Stein, —. Tierstecherei als sexuelle Rauschtat. (Stabbing animals as a sexual expression during drunkenness.) *Kriminalistik*, 1941, 15, 25-27.—A divorced man habitually worked off sexual tension when drunk by riding a horse far and furiously. On one occasion, when cows crowded around him in the pasture, thus preventing access to his horse, he eviscerated them in blind rage. He had partial amnesia for the deed.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3939. Többen, H. Über neuere Beobachtungen an Brandstiftern. (Newer observations on incendiaries.) *Dtsch. Z. ges. gerichtl. Med.*, 1940, 33, 52-63.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] 2 cases are reported (a homosexual male and a feeble-minded girl) the actions of which proved to have been sexually determined.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

[See also abstract 3845.]

INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

3940. [Anon.] Enter the industrial psychologist. *Brit. med. J.*, 1941, Part 1, 164-165.—The industrial psychologist, only an occasional consultant in peacetime, "may well become a general practitioner whose services are wanted everywhere and all the time." Job analysis, improved training procedures, and management are contributing to increased war production.—*D. A. Grant* (Wisconsin).

3941. [Anon.] The human factor in motor vehicle accidents: physical or mental disabilities. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1941, 116, 2402-2403.—*D. A. Grant* (Wisconsin).

3942. Ansbacher, H. L. German military psychology. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1941, 38, 370-392.—This review considers the training, organization, and literature of German military psychologists; the fields of German military psychology; and the selection of future officers. 148 references.—*A. W. Melton* (Missouri).

3943. Ansbacher, H. L. The Gasiorowski bibliography of military psychology. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1941, 38, 505-508.—An analysis of the contents of Gasiorowski's bibliography (see XII: 4302), and a comparison with the bibliographies of the contributors to the special number of the *Psychol. Bull.* devoted to military psychology (see XV: 3967).—*A. W. Melton* (Missouri).

3944. Atwell, C. R., Bloomberg, W., & Wells, F. L. Psychometrics at an army induction center. *New Eng. J. Med.*, 1941, 224, 898-899.—The practical problems met in the determination of the mental age of selectees are discussed, and a brief description is given of the methods employed at the army induction center in Boston.—*M. Keller* (Butler Hospital).

3945. Banse, E. Germany prepares for war. (Rev. ed.) New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1941.

Pp. 370.—. . . Includes lengthy passages on war psychology. . . —(Courtesy *Publ. Opin. Quart.*)

3946. Bingham, W. V., & others. Report of the Committee on Classification of Military Personnel Advisory to the Adjutant General's Office. *Science*, 1941, 93, 572-574.—"The advice of the Committee was first sought with respect to plans initiated by the War Department . . . for developing a good classification test for use when recruits and trainees first report to reception centers, a test with which to sift the new arrivals into a few broad groupings with respect to their ability to learn quickly the duties and responsibilities of a soldier." The assumptions underlying the construction and administration of such a test are given. Two forms of a General Classification Test are now in use at reception centers. In addition, a non-language test, literacy tests, a clerical aptitudes test, and a mechanical aptitudes battery have been devised. "In the field of officer classification, studies and recommendations have been made" which are briefly mentioned. A training program for military psychologists has been outlined for which approximately 25 selectees with the desired professional background and personal qualities will be chosen every 3 months. They will receive special training during the first year of service leading toward a second year of active duty as personnel technician officers.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).

3947. Bober, H. Die Bedeutung der Konstitutionswissenschaft für die Wehrmacht. (The significance of the study of constitution for the armed forces.) *Konstit. u. Klin.*, 1939, 2, 9-16.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Through the observation of "general and specific stigma" it is possible to eliminate individuals not suited for certain tasks (aviation, service in the tropics, etc.). The leptosome-athletic normal type is best suited for general military services and also furnishes the best industrial workers.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3948. Cleeton, G. U. The new approach to employee discipline. *Personnel*, 1940, 16, 197-206.—The new approach to discipline is individualistic in philosophy and clinical in method. The author contrasts this approach to those of the mailed fist and of rules and regulations.—A. M. Kershner (Maryland).

3949. Columbia Broadcasting System. How radio measures its audience: four discussions by research authorities. New York: Radio Sales Division of CBS, 1941. Pp. 26.—Reprint of four articles from *Printers' Ink*, *Printers' Ink Monthly*, and *Advertising and Selling*. "The first, by Mr. C. E. Hooper, analyzes the six variables which may influence the size of a 'program rating'; the second, a Special Study by *Printers' Ink Monthly*, describes all the current methods of measuring the radio audience; the third, by Mr. A. M. Crossley, recounts the progress of radio research in the past ten years and discusses the three major research functions today; and the fourth, by Mr. L. D. H. Weld, compares the relative values of the recall, coincidental and re-

corder techniques. The study of these articles should provide a comprehensive view of the current research findings and their uses to the advertiser."—(Courtesy *Publ. Opin. Quart.*)

3950. DeSilva, H. R., Robinson, P., & Frisbee, W. H., Jr. Army motor transport personnel. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1941, 38, 313-321.—The literature on civilian driving is summarized under 3 headings: training courses, the significance of accidents, and methods of analyzing driving ability. The formal requirements for a driver of an army motor transport are quoted. 82 references.—A. W. Melton (Missouri).

3951. Dietz, J. W. New trends in personnel policies. *Personnel*, 1940, 16, 97-106.—Personnel policies have moved into the front office. The trend is toward a clear statement of the management's intended standard of treatment in all human relationships within a business and toward a recognition of the importance of relationships existing among individuals and work groups. There is increasing emphasis upon the development of objective means for evaluating individual merit and the relationship of service to management's decisions. Management needs supervisors who can use its new tools of consultation, collaboration, and coordination and who desire to understand the problems confronting them.—A. M. Kershner (Maryland).

3952. Driver, R. S. A case history in merit rating. *Personnel*, 1940, 16, 137-162.—Methods and problems in the development and administration of a merit rating program to complement a previous study on job evaluation in the Atlantic Refining Company are described. Emphasis is placed on the supplementary rather than the absolute value of ratings in successful analysis of each employee.—A. M. Kershner (Maryland).

3953. Ferree, C. E., & Rand, G. An instrument for testing pilot fitness. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1939, 10, 114-128.—See XV: 1921.

3954. Hall, S. B. A psychological aspect of the rearmament programme. *Brit. med. J.*, 1939, No. 4111, 801-803.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author finds among skilled workers who work over 70 hours a week and are well paid a large incidence of acute neurasthenia with disturbances of attention, concentration, memory; inability to make decisions; emotional lability; irritability. It is a state of acute exhaustion for which the prognosis is good. Great responsibility, increased speed, national importance of the work, regular overtime, and high wages with the possibility to increase them still further through overtime are seen as causes. It is important to establish limits of performance, since such states may affect industrial production considerably.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3955. Hamlin, P. G. Personality reactions in a group of military airplane pilots—with special reference to behavior to alcohol. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1939, 10, 129-135.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Among 22 seasoned pilots, who were

observed for 5 years, 3 were abstainers. No reduction in flying ability through the use of alcohol was noted. Alcohol should be avoided several days before high altitude flying and is dangerous in fatigue or when used in order to achieve extraordinary performances. The pilot's resistance in general seems to be determined more by hereditary and childhood factors than by the occasional use of alcohol.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3956. *Harrell, T. W., & Churchill, R. D.* The classification of military personnel. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1941, 38, 331-353.—In this analysis of the procedures used in the classification of military personnel the major emphasis is on the presentation and comparison of the German and American methods. The major sections are devoted to the physical examination, the measurement of experience, intelligence tests, aptitude measurement, determination of interests, and personality. 75 references.—*A. W. Melton* (Missouri).

3957. *Harrower-Erickson, M. R.* Psychological factors in aviation. *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1941, 44, 348-352.—Contributions of psychology to aviation are summarized under 5 heads: (1) psychophysiological studies, such as those of McFarland on the effects of oxygen deprivation; (2) the selection of pilots; (3) training, in which the job analysis of flying and the student-instructor relationship are discussed; (4) tests for nervous and emotional stability; (5) understanding of the stresses and strains of a career in aviation. 8 references.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

3958. *Hay, E. N.* The use of psychological tests in selection and promotion. *Personnel*, 1940, 16, 114-123.—The importance of selection and the aid provided by tests are discussed with illustrations of several individual cases.—*A. M. Kershner* (Maryland).

3959. *Hay, E. N.* Tests in industry. I. Their proper use. *Person. J.*, 1941, 20, 3-9.—Psychological tests are useful in selecting employees for promotion. Because a man does a simple job well and has a pleasing personality is no guarantee that he has sufficient intelligence to do a more difficult job or to supervise the work of others. Because supervisory jobs are usually filled by promotions, it is important to hire people capable of doing more than the simple jobs for which they are hired. Some companies have found that by hiring no one with an IQ below 105 (Otis) they can eliminate most of their problem employees. By using tests some employment offices have been able to increase placements. Besides devising and using tests for placement and promotion, industrial psychologists can be useful in training programs and in affecting better relationships between employees, supervisors, and employers.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Independence State Hospital, Iowa).

3960. *Hay, E. N.* Tests in industry. II. Practical illustration. *Person. J.*, 1941, 20, 10-15.—For several years, the personnel department of the Pennsylvania Company has been selecting employees

to the satisfaction of the supervisors. The production of machine employees correlated satisfactorily with scores on the Otis, number checking, and name checking tests. The correlations were .350, .390, and .454 respectively. By hiring only applicants with minimum IQ's of 95 and minimum name and number checking scores of 130, the average rate of production was increased 4.2% in 3 years. The labor turnover, length of training period, and number of misfits have been reduced.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Independence State Hospital, Iowa).

3961. *Hay, E. N., Wadsworth, G. W., Jr., Cook, D. W., & Shartle, C. L.* Psychological aids in the selection of workers. *Person. Ser., Amer. Mgmt. Ass.*, 1941, No. 50, Pp. 43.—Hay contributes the foreword. Wadsworth indicates weaknesses of present-day personality tests and stresses the importance of an investigation of the applicant's past and the value of a probationary period. Cook describes testing of unskilled workers in the Kearny plant of the Western Electric Company. Test batteries are selected after job analyses (involving 9 named factors) have been made. Exhibits showing tests for a few representative jobs and results are included. Shartle describes the work now being done by the Occupational Analysis Section of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board. The OAS is charged with the responsibility for developing occupational information, occupational classification, and employment testing materials for the public employment offices. Analysis of 60,000 jobs has made possible the publication of a *Dictionary of occupational titles* in two volumes (see XV: 2338). The dictionary defines 18,000 job titles and classifies 30,000 titles according to work performed and material used. Army jobs are now being analyzed (see XV: 2759), trade tests have been developed for 130 occupations, and a long range program for the development of aptitude tests is under way. The OAS is further concerned with stimulating improved methods of selection through providing cooperation to private employers.—*A. M. Kershner* (Maryland).

3962. *Lauer, A. R.* Research in driver-training. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1941, 53, 677-679.—After briefly reviewing previous work and studies which indicate the effectiveness of student driver training, the author describes the methods used at Iowa State College. The students are rated by instructors on various characteristics after 2 weeks and again 4 weeks later. From these ratings, from measures of sensory, motor, and central capacities, and from final examinations a driving aptitude score (not improvable by training) is set up. This score correlates highly with attitude toward law and with early performance, moderately with experience and knowledge, and negatively with activity and excitability. Deliberate persons are better learners, and knowledge about the car and traffic regulations increases efficiency. Driving aptitude can be determined by a short systematic observation. Licensing bureaus should give learner's permits at 15, junior licenses at 16, and senior licenses at 18; they

should cooperate closer with schools which offer this driving instruction.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

3963. **MacNeal, R. E.** *Time-study yourself!* *Personnel*, 1940, 16, 106-114.—Since both capital and labor may benefit from a knowledge of how much time, training, manipulative skill, physical and mental effort, etc. are required for each job, the advantages of time-study should be sold to workers and supervisors by means of planned programs.—*A. M. Kershner* (Maryland).

3964. **McDonough, F. E.** *Aviation medicine: a survey.* *Proc. Mayo Clin.*, 1941, 16, 217-219.—This is a sketch of the development of this specialty in the United States and of the work of the laboratory of aviation medicine at the Mayo Clinic, under the headings of selection of civilian pilots; care of pilots and passengers; and investigations of the effects of flying and aerial environment. The examination of candidates does not pretend to select those who will make good fliers, but to eliminate those who should not be taught. Members of the laboratory staff themselves undergo pilot training.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3965. **Moore, H.** [Ed.] *Experience with employment tests.* *Stud. Person. Policy, Nat. industr. Conf. Bd.*, 1941, No. 32. Pp. 72.—A brief introduction contains definitions of validity, reliability, probable error, critical scores, and norms. Part I contains sections on mental alertness, mechanical, trade, clerical, personality, and interest tests. Each section contains general comments and (with the exception of the section on trade tests) a listing of tests within the area with a brief description and comment for each test. Problems related to the introduction of tests in a company are discussed. Part II reports specific company experiences with tests. M. Pond reports for the Scovill Manufacturing Company, G. Levin for R. H. Macy, B. K. Swartz and R. E. Schwab for the Detroit Edison Company, and E. N. Hay for the Pennsylvania Company. G. W. Wadsworth, Jr. discusses the Humm-Wadsworth scale; E. F. Wonderlic and C. I. Hovland discuss the use of personality and interest tests in selection; and R. B. Hersey reports the use of tests and merit ratings in selection and training on the Pennsylvania Railroad. An appendix lists the publishers and prices of tests included in the report.—*G. R. Thornton* (Purdue).

3966. **Pastore, P. N.** *Hearing among experienced aviators.* *Proc. Mayo Clin.*, 1941, 16, 214-217.—This is a study for a commercial airline of 88 pilots, 22-40 years old, whose flying time ranged from 8 months to 17 years. Of these, 42 had normal hearing; 5, borderline; 16, bilateral nerve deafness with both air and bone conduction and a sustained descent for the higher notes; 3, unilateral conduction loss; 22, conduction type of loss. The zone in which the greatest number were defective was the 4096 cycle area. This appears to be due to the fact that the representation of this area probably is near the oval and round windows and that, eventually, cochlear degeneration results in this region. The tones 128-

2048, which lie in the speech range, are scarcely affected. Only 2 pilots were conscious of impaired hearing. To protect susceptible aviators from air plane noises various types of ear protectors have been suggested, but as yet none has been universally adopted.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3967. **Pratt, C. C.** [Ed.] *Military psychology.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1941, 38, 309-508.—This is a selected bibliography of psychological publications relevant to war and military endeavor prepared at the request of the Emergency Committee in Psychology appointed by the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council. There are 14 sections by 27 collaborators: army transport personnel, aviation, classification of military personnel, effects of certain drugs on mental and motor efficiency, fatigue, German military psychology, morale, motivation and learning in relation to the national emergency, perception, propaganda technique and public opinion, psychological causes of war, rehabilitation, war neuroses, and the Gasiorowski bibliography of military psychology.—*A. W. Melton* (Missouri).

3968. **Razran, G. H. S., & Brown, H. C.** *Aviation.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1941, 38, 322-330.—Although the psychology of aviation comprises the selection, training, and maintenance of personnel (pilot, crew, and ground staff) and the care and education of passengers, the main body of the literature has dealt almost entirely with (1) physiological and psychological effects (immediate and cumulative) of flight and the flying environment, and (2) the selection of pilots. This review and bibliography of 92 items excludes the recent work under the auspices of the Committee on Selection and Training of Aircraft Pilots of the National Research Council and some 534 less important references which will be published later.—*A. W. Melton* (Missouri).

3969. **Simoneit, M.** *Die ersten Assessorenprüfungen der Wehrmachtpsychologie.* (The first examinations for assessor in military psychology.) *Soldatentum*, 1940, 7, No. 3.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] In March, 1940, the first examination for assessor in military psychology was held. It marked the first official recognition of this branch of service. Candidates were required, after 2 years of study, to write a thesis in 6 weeks. This qualified them to take the oral tests: (1) to give ability and achievement tests to 6 subjects before the examination board and to discuss and defend their findings and recommendations; (2) to submit to oral examinations covering psychology, characterology, literature, history of art, and military science. Simoneit adds that at the time of writing a considerable shortage of military psychologists existed.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

3970. **Skawran, P. R.** *Psychologie des Jagdfliegers. Berühmte Flieger des Weltkrieges.* (Psychology of the pursuit flier. Famous fliers of the World War.) Berlin: Junker & Dünhaupt, 1940. Pp. 216. RM 10.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This is a study of vocational aptitude,

necessitated by the high mortality among aviators and based on biographical and psychological data about successful fliers. Richthofen was the perfect type, with quiet self-confidence and inexhaustible joy in fighting as a duty; he was deeply religious, cheerful, not intellectual, meticulous in method, and of pyknic-athletic habitus. The contrasting leptosome-athletic group comprises variants of the "repression type," complicated, vainglorious intellectuals, interested in technical and mechanical matters, public affairs, science, and art, whose strength results from conflict between egoism, an exaggerated idea of "calling," and inner fear. Hence, as overcompensation, their savage attacks, hatred of the enemy, and oscillation between reckless self-sacrifice, exaggerated idealism, and cynicism. Both types are strongly aggressive, individualistic, and dislike responsibility for others as well as book learning. Both come chiefly from peasant, soldier, and industrialist families. The Richthofen type is the better all-round fighter; the compensatory type is preferable for special complicated tasks.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3971. Steward, V. The development of a selection system for salesmen. *Personnel*, 1940, 16, 124-136.—The economic functions of salesmanship are education, motivation, and user service. 12 basic principles underlying the Steward system of selection are given along with illustrations from the Steward Composite Inventory and Examination.—*A. M. Kershner* (Maryland).

3972. Stier, E. Persönlichkeit und Unfall. (Personality and accident.) *Veröff. Berl. Akad. ärztl. Fortbild.*, 1939, 5, 138-147.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The effects of bodily (sensory) and mental (intellectual) deficiencies, of fatigue, and of alcohol are considered.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3973. Talenti, C., & Meo, E. de. La psicotecnica in medicina aeronautica. (Psychotechnics in aviation medicine.) *Riv. Med. aeronaut.*, 1939, 2, 306-319.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Aptitude testing for pilots must include consideration of the personality as a whole. Flight behavior during training should be observed as still the best test for possible neuropsychological disorders.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

3974. [Various.] Protecting plant manpower, practical points on industrial sanitation and hygiene. *Spec. Bull. U. S. Dep. Labor*, 1941, No. 3. Pp. v + 70.—This bulletin contains, among other articles by several authors, sections on fatigue, illumination, and noise. The article on fatigue discusses: some indirect tests of fatigue; effects of speed-up; the worker's attitude; rest pauses improve efficiency; shorter hours reduce fatigue. The article on illumination discusses the effects of poor illumination, distribution, and general and local illumination and presents a table of recommended levels of illumination for various types of work. The article on noise discusses the effects of noise upon efficiency and the methods of noise reduction and presents a

table of the intensity of sound in decibels for various types of noise.—*G. R. Thornton* (Purdue).

3975. Viteles, M. S. Caveat emptor. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1941, 5, 117-122.—The writer reviews the general status of industrial psychology with reference to the lack of progress in convincing industry of the need of a psychologist's services, the greater opportunities ahead because of changed labor conditions, the increasing importance of improving the quality of the selection of employees, and the handicapping attitude of management toward a systematic, scientific approach to the efficiency of labor relations. Deficiencies in the training of industrial psychologists, for which the profession must take the responsibility, are noted.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

3976. Wadsworth, G. W., Jr. Cross-currents in industrial relations. *Personnel*, 1940, 16, 174-182.—Educating supervisors in managerial policy and in fair and equal treatment of workers is of more importance in the maintenance of harmonious labor relations than the apparent trend to have supervisors learn more of the worker's personal problems.—*A. M. Kershner* (Maryland).

3977. Yerkes, R. M. Psychology and defense. *Science*, 1941, 93, 486.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 3690, 3720, 3821, 3824, 3825, 3826, 3846, 3868, 3869.]

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

(incl. Vocational Guidance)

3978. Allen, E. P., & Smith, P. The value of vocational tests as aids to choice of employment. Birmingham, Engl.: City of Birmingham Education Committee, 1940. Pp. 45. 1 s.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This is a partial report on the results of an expanded guidance program and follow-up inquiry for elementary school children from 4 schools. Counseled on the basis of vocational tests and temperament estimates, the guided group was more satisfactorily placed than a control group who had been advised on other available information, without the vocational tests.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

3979. Basauri, M. El tipo órgano-vegetativo y la personalidad. (Vegetative organic type and personality.) *Bol. Educ., S. Fe*, 1941, 5, No. 26, 55-58.—The constitutional type, which requires skilled investigation, may be deduced from the vegetative type, which is relatively easy to determine. Basauri gives a non-technical description of the vagotonic and sympathicotonic types for the instruction of teachers and parents. Recognition of type is important from the educational and mental hygiene standpoints in order to avoid conflicts in children and adolescents and to decrease the numbers of maladjusted adults.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3980. Baxter, B., & Paterson, D. G. A new ratio for clinical counselors. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1941,

5, 123-126.—The authors point out that the SE_m is of maximum significance only when it is related to the variability of the norm group. A new ratio, SD/SE_m , is suggested which "yields a needed index of efficiency of measurement in evaluating an individual's standing in a variety of tests." An application of this ratio to an arbitrary classification of tests yields the following efficiency ranking (in descending order): achievement tests, scholastic aptitude tests, reading tests, special aptitude tests, personality tests.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

3981. **Bennett, M. E.** *College and life; problems of self-discovery and self-direction.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1941. (2nd ed.) Pp. xii + 503. \$2.75.—This edition utilizes pertinent research findings since 1933 and is enlarged by several new chapters. The fundamental purpose of the book remains the same, to orient the college freshman, not only to college, but also to living. "The approach to all questions is through objective study and the planning of suitable activities directed toward self-realization and the prevention of maladjustment rather than through the study of maladjustments." Part I, living in college (6 chapters), discusses the value of a college education, expenses, and campus life. Part II, learning in college (10 chapters), analyzes the learning process and presents practical suggestions for more effective study. Part III, building a life (11 chapters), discusses personality development, mental hygiene, and the individual as he relates himself to society. There are exercises or inventories and suggested readings at the end of each chapter. The selected references number 332. The book may be used as a text in college orientation courses. (See VII: 5500.)—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester Guidance Center).

3982. **Betts, E. A.** *Reading problems at the intermediate grade level.* *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1940, 40, 737-746.—Study of 78 fifth-grade pupils revealed great individual differences in reading rates and levels, as well as in reading preferences. "The results from a given test for measuring rate of comprehension in reading are not highly comparable with the results secured from another test." A correlation of .72 was found between one ophthalmograph reading card and the combined Gates silent reading tests. None of the tests indicated accurately the level at which instruction for low achievers should be begun. Greater incidence of hearing impairments and binocular difficulties was found among low than among high achievers. Additional findings are cited.—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

3983. **Black, A. L.** *Factors affecting the vocational rehabilitation of tuberculous patients.* *Smith Coll. Stud. Soc. Work*, 1941, 11, 285-321.—Vocational rehabilitation of tuberculous patients is quite possible if the factors of health and interest as well as emotional, economic, and other attendant conditions are predominantly favorable.—*K. S. Yum* (Chicago).

3984. **Brill, R. G.** *The prognosis of reading achievement of the deaf.* *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1941,

86, 227-241.—Visual Language Tests designed to test the language ability of deaf children at a level below that tested by the New Stanford Achievement Test were developed, and their validity was established. Stanford Achievement Test scores were obtained from a group of hard of hearing children who had been tested 5 years previously by the Visual Language Tests. A correlation of .87 was obtained between the scores of the 2 tests. Results also showed that age of onset of deafness below 6 years had no effect on the amount of language learned. "This study has shown that the Visual Language Tests make excellent predictions of the deaf child's ability to learn language while he is still between seven and eleven years of age."—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

3985. **Burlingham, D.** *Psychic problems of the blind.* *Amer. Imago*, 1941, 2, No. 1, 43-85.—Partial case histories of two blind children (8 and 4 years) under analytical observation show that their ego development and character formation have been greatly influenced by the fact of their blindness. Blindness disturbs and diminishes reality testing. The blind live in a world of seeing people and thus experience a double psychic life; instead of compensating through other senses, they turn to fantasy. Conscious of their own helplessness, they regard seeing people with a mixture of fear, envy, dependency, and admiration. Present-day education of the blind leads to elements of vagueness and insecurity in their adaptation through stressing speech development and the richness of fantasy life. Education should stress other sensory functions. Only as the blind child progresses in the knowledge of reality should the larger vocabulary of the seeing be introduced.—*W. A. Varvel* (Chicago).

3986. **Buswell, G. T., & Sherman, M.** *Selected references on educational psychology.* *Sch. Rev.*, 1941, 49, 384-389.—An annotated bibliography of 31 titles of books and articles published in 1939-1940 grouped under the following headings: general and theoretical discussions, learning, individual differences, child development, mental growth, and personality.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

3987. **Cook, W. W.** *Some effects of the maintenance of high standards of promotion.* *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1941, 41, 430-437.—9 school systems were equated with 9 others in major respects except that they represented the highest and lowest standards of promotion, as measured by over-ageness of 7th-grade pupils. Comparative study showed (1) the high percentage of over-age pupils in the upper grades of schools with high standards of promotion reduces, relatively, the mean class intelligence and achievement; (2) pupils of equal mental ability do not achieve more in schools with high standards of promotion; (3) there is no significant difference between the 2 types of schools in the range of specific abilities in the upper grades; (4) "there is some evidence that adjustment of instruction to the ability of the child is superior in every subject

except arithmetic in the schools with low ratios of over-ages."—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

3988. Cutler, E. M. Summary of psychological experiments with the deaf: 1932-1938. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1941, 86, 181-192.—Results of psychological tests administered to deaf children are summarized. Data obtained from tests of intelligence, achievement, personality, aptitude, and miscellaneous abilities are analyzed separately. The author concludes that "much more experimentation is necessary to supplement the results here reviewed." A bibliography of 68 titles is listed.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

3989. Darley, J. G., & Berdie, R. F. The fields of personnel work. *Occup. Monogr.*, 1941, No. 20. Pp. 48.—After defining the nature and goals of personnel work, this monograph gives short descriptions with examples of personnel activities in government, industry, schools, and colleges. Necessary qualifications, training, and job opportunities in these fields are discussed. Bibliography.—*A. M. Kershner* (Maryland).

3990. Dickey, J. W. Readiness for arithmetic. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1940, 40, 592-598.—Readiness is a concept designed to tie together overt behavior and inner maturation. The author criticizes studies of arithmetic readiness (objective tests, grade inventories, and control- and experimental-group procedure) on the ground that "objective results of a more or less desultory nature" are not "a valid and reliable index of the levels and the growth of meaningful quantitative thinking." The task requires "the best intuitive sense of an experienced teacher," and, outside of the work of Russell on levels of arithmetic readiness (see X: 4311), has hardly been touched. Bibliography of 31 titles.—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

3991. Dreese, M. How to get the job. *Occup. Monogr.*, 1941, No. 19. Pp. 48.—Starting with the assumption that the individual has decided upon what occupation he desires to pursue, this monograph deals with studying the job market, approaching the job market, planning the job campaign, making contact with the employer, and making your own job. Bibliography.—*A. M. Kershner* (Maryland).

3992. Drought, N. E. Measuring success in college of students from experimental high schools. *Sch. Rev.*, 1941, 49, 349-358.—Sponsored by the Progressive Educational Association, this Eight Year Study of the relation of the pattern of college performance to secondary-school achievement among the graduates of 30 widely scattered schools provides an evaluation of the results of experimentation with broadened educational experiences in the high school. Data available for each student include official college records, reports from instructors and counselors, and information derived from periodic questionnaires and interviews, coordinated into descriptions of various levels of behavior in a series of areas. Measuring success in college in terms of a broad 9-point program of objectives, a tentative

report indicates that as compared with a matched group presenting conventional credits for admission, the students of the experimental group do at least as well in their college work, while those coming from the 6 schools judged to be the most unconventional are distinctly more successful than the experimental group as a whole. Further analyses will appear in the final report.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

3993. Dulsky, S. G. Vocational counseling. I. By use of tests. *Person. J.*, 1941, 20, 16-22.—The author feels that psychologists depend too much on tests as substitutes for serious and critical thinking in vocational counseling. Intelligence tests are more valuable than other tests for children still in school, but they are not essential for guiding most adults. Achievement tests are usually unnecessary; educational defects may be detected from the school record, inspection of tests already given (i.e. reading and arithmetical parts of intelligence tests), and brief, informal tests. Aptitude tests may give "screw results," since any individual may be among the 5% misplaced by 2 sigma; those interested in music and art should be sent to specialists in these fields instead of given aptitude tests in these subjects. Personality and interest tests are of value only as clues for interviews.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Independence State Hospital, Iowa).

3994. Dulsky, S. G. Vocational counseling. II. By interview. *Person. J.*, 1941, 20, 23-28.—A good interview covering educational history, employment history, vocational aims, interests, family background, health, and practical considerations should lead to an evaluation of the motivation and personality of the client. An initial interview will determine the types of tests necessary, if any. The final interview, after testing, should take the personality and vocational opportunities into consideration as well as test results. Test results should be interpreted and not given out in numerical terms. General rather than specific recommendations should be made. Psychologists and not mere "mental testers" should do the counseling. It is an individual process and cannot be done by the student himself.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Independence State Hospital, Iowa).

3995. Edgerton, H. A., Bordin, E., & Molish, H. Some statistical aspects of profile records. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1941, 32, 185-196.—After examining two methods of expressing stability of profiles (arithmetic mean of the correlations between the corresponding points and analysis of the stability of test-retest differences for the various profile points) the authors present a stability function for handling profile data. Methods of weighting the scores and procedures for estimating stability of weighted profiles are given.—*R. M. Bellows* (Maryland).

3996. Eigerman, H., Willis, M., & Davis, F. B. Cooperative literary comprehension and appreciation test, provisional form R. New York: Cooperative Test Service, 1941. \$4.50 per 100; \$0.25 per specimen set.—"This test consists of literary selec-

tions, below each of which are printed several multiple-choice test items concerning the selection." These attempt to measure knowledge of allusion, sarcasm, change of meter, poetic judgment, alliteration, literary effect, meaning, mood, figure of speech, tone, etc. There are 67 sets of questions for a total of 19 selections. The test can be administered in 40 minutes.—A. Thomsen (Elmo Roper, Market Research).

3997. Eisman, L. [Ed.] *Occupational outlines on America's major occupations*. Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1940. Pp. viii + 400. \$9.75.—The 100 vocations in which three-fourths of all workers earn their livings are covered. Included in the collection are two instruction manuals, one for teachers and one for the layman reader. A summarizing chart pictorially presents some of the most essential information under the following headings: occupational group, number employed, trend of employment, employment outlook for youth, percentage of women, percentage of Negroes, percentage under 25 years, largest age group, beginning wages, average wages, average hours (full week), opportunity for advancement, education required, health hazards, seasonal variations, where found. Selected references pertinent to each occupation.—J. E. Zerga (Social Security Board).

3998. Farnsworth, B. K., & Casper, J. B. A study of pupil failure in high school. *Sch. Rev.*, 1941, 49, 380-383.—Collating data derived from teachers, principals, and pupils in the secondary schools of the State of Utah, this study proposes conclusions regarding the extent and character of failures and withdrawals, and the current attitudes associated therewith. Variation from school to school in failure and withdrawal is marked, the mean percentages being 3.4 and 5.4 respectively. Certain elective subjects show higher percentages of failure than any of the required subjects. Outstanding reasons for failure are cited by the teachers and principals as "poor attendance," and by the pupils as "lack of interest." Only 16.5% of the teachers mention incompetency. Fear of failure is indicated as an incentive to additional effort, although 31.6% of the pupils report discouragement as a consequence of failure. Several means for promoting more effective pupil adjustment are proposed.—R. C. Strassburger (St. Joseph's College for Women).

3999. Felicis, C. de. *Saggi sulla capacità intellettuale de alunni di prima classe elementare differenziale*. (Intellectual capacity of pupils in the first special class.) *Assist. Minoren. anorm.*, 1939, Nos. 6-10, 303-380.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Special class boys have less resistance against mental fatigue than normal boys. The special school aims to take account of this fact. From one year's experience with 100 pupils the author concludes that in some cases the scholastic achievements are excellent or good, but that they are poor in most cases. Still the results support the method, since the aim was not only scholastic training but also general character education.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

4000. Gates, A. I. *New fields for educational psychologists*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1941, 5, 111-116.

—This is a survey of the opportunities for increasing professional service and research with a statement of the equipment of typical educational psychologists. Suggested fields of service include public and private nursery schools; private schools; libraries; museums; adjustment service agencies; institutions for handicapped adults; dentistry; hospitals; department stores; radio educational programs; educational movies; publishing houses; government agencies. Educational psychology needs an increasing number of pioneers with an adventurous spirit in order to extend the application of their professional training.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

4001. Gaudet, F. J., & Riker, B. L. *The reliability of the Ferson-Stoddard Law Aptitude Examination*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1941, 32, 157-160.—The subjects used were 200 New Jersey Law School freshmen. Intercorrelation coefficients of the 4 part scores of the Ferson and Stoddard Law Aptitude Examination ranged from .34 to .48; part scores correlated with total score gave a range of coefficients from .58 to .71. A Spearman-Brown odd-even reliability coefficient of .97 was obtained.—R. M. Bellows (Maryland).

4002. Gould, A. *The mental and physical health of teachers*. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1941, 53, 706-711.—Studies in California show that 31.7% of teachers are absent one day or more during the year. The greatest number of absences occur in the higher schools and in atypical classes. Comparing teacher mortality with that of the rest of the population shows that their span of life is shorter, and the causes of their deaths are more frequently related to the digestive system. Mental illness is not uncommon and maladjustment is fostered by limited social and athletic activity. More intelligent and considerate administration and more enlightenment of the community could and should decrease many of the present strains under which teachers must live.—M. Lee (Chicago, Ill.).

4003. Greene, J. E., & Osborne, R. T. *The relation of "student interest" and "student need" in educational psychology to other variables*. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1941, 58, 211-217.—49 college students rated the problems in an educational psychology work-book on interest and on importance both before and after instruction on the problems. Student interest and estimates of importance were essentially unaltered by instruction, although individual differences were slightly affected. No significant correlations were found between interest and intelligence, importance estimates and achievement, or importance estimates and intelligence.—D. K. Spelt (Mississippi).

4004. Guilford, J. P. *A note on Dubois's method of deriving an achievement ratio for students*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1941, 32, 220-222.—The statistical artifact of negative correlations between achievement ratios and measured scholastic ability is discussed

and exemplified by use of a special case. (See XIV: 3200.)—*R. M. Bellows* (Maryland).

4005. *Hale, L. B. From school to college.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1940. Pp. xxiv + 446. \$3.50.—(*Educ. Abstr.* VI: 469).

4006. *Hayakawa, S. I. Language in action.* New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1941. Pp. ix + 243. \$1.25.—Designed for freshmen English courses, this book "is an attempt to apply certain scientific and literary principles, or, as we may call them, semantic principles, to the thinking, talking, listening, and writing we do in everyday life." The chief source is the general semantics or non-Aristotelian system of Alfred Korzybski. Chapters are: the importance of language, symbols, reports, contexts, words that don't inform, connotations, directive language, how we know what we know, the little man who wasn't there, classifications, the two-valued orientation, affective communication, intensional orientation, rats and men, extensional orientation. Many chapters close with applications of the material discussed, and the final section includes readings from various sources which illustrate points made throughout the book.—*A. Thomsen* (Elmo Roper, Market Research).

4007. *Hermesmeier, F. Ein Beitrag zu der Frage der Charakterstruktur des Lehrers und Erziehers.* (A contribution to the question of the character structure of the teacher and educator.) *Z. pädag. Psychol.*, 1941, 42, 13-35.—Hermesmeier investigated 80 male and 90 female normal-school students and 20 teachers to determine their "life forms" according to Spranger's types. In all 3 groups the social type predominated, followed by the aesthetic. The least popular were the political (power, leadership) and the economic (materialistic); the religious and theoretical were intermediate. The theoretical type decreases with age, while the religious increases. In the first half of the third decade women are generally more mature and better adapted for teaching than are men.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

4008. *Herrick, V. E. Selecting the child in need of special reading instruction.* *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1940, 40, 424-434.—A child's reading ability may be judged according to an external standard of achievement or according to a comparison between the child's development in reading and in other areas. The second criterion is to be preferred. 4 selectional procedures are suggested and discussed: the disparity technique, Monroe's reading index, Olson and Hughes' split-growth analysis, and the case study. Though it requires more time and effort the case study method "not only meets the criteria for a cross-sectional and longitudinal analysis, but also presents information which helps interpret each stage of the child's growth and indicates significant clues for the determination of probable treatment."—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

4009. *Hollingshead, A. D. Guidance in democratic living.* New York: Appleton-Century, 1941. Pp. 260. \$1.80.—This text summarizes the methods

and results of an intensive 9 year effort to apply concretely the somewhat abstract democratic principles of socialization and participation in the conduct of schools without involving a loss of faith in outside authority.—*A. H. MacPhail* (Brown).

4010. *Kelly, N. H., & Guilmartin, M. D. The Kelly-Guilmartin speech test for deaf children.* *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1941, 86, 225-226.—A brief description of speech tests and testing methods for deaf children is given. The tests are not yet standardized.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

4011. *Kroeber-Keneth, L. Schulerfolg und Lebensleistung. Zur psychologischen Auswertbarkeit der Schulzeugnisse.* (School success and life performance. Psychological exploitation of school reports.) *Industr. Psychotech.*, 1939, 16, 265-275.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] School reports can be used in vocational guidance to a certain extent.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

4012. *Laycock, S. R., & Russell, D. H. An analysis of thirty-eight how to study manuals.* *Sch. Rev.*, 1941, 49, 370-379.—This analysis comprising most of the "how to study" manuals designed for secondary school use and published in the United States between 1926 and 1939 is the first step of a program for developing improved diagnostic and remedial procedures in the field of study habits. An item tabulation under 24 general headings such as forms of habits and skills in reading, preparing for and taking examinations, general learning habits, outlining and note-taking, and others lists 517 specific techniques or recommendations, with the frequency of appearance of each indicated. The items are only infrequently substantiated by research references, and in many cases the manuals themselves are described as the outgrowth of the personal experiences of the authors. Marked disagreement among the manuals as to the essentials of an effective study program is cited.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

4013. *Leggitt, D. Perceptual learning in penmanship.* *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1940, 40, 764-770.—"Learning to write is not wholly the perfection of movement through practice; perception of form is also involved." A perceptual learning exercise was devised which analyzed the small letters into numbered one-stroke parts and required the subjects to match corresponding cards. Time and error scores gave evidence of learning. Comparative scores on the Freeman chart and Ayres scale, before and after perceptual learning, showed improvement in handwriting on the part of all but 1 of the 15 subjects.—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

4014. *Lorge, I. Evaluation: the new stress on measurement.* *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1941, 42, 667-669.—Evaluation is defined educationally as the appraisal of the change which takes place in individuals in attaining the objectives set by educators. It involves a specification of objectives, the selection of individuals in whom the objectives are to be realized, the specification of the means by which the objectives are to be achieved, and inspection of

results to determine the degree to which objectives have been attained. The scope of evaluation includes the values of judgment and social significance as well as statistical values and the appraisal of personality, attitudes, and interests as well as information and skills.—*L. Birdsall* (Coll. Entr. Exam. Bd.).

4015. MacPhail, A. H., & Foster, L. S. Placement in beginning chemistry courses at Brown University. *J. chem. Educ.*, 1939, 16, 270-273.—This report describes the use of predictive indices for the placement of college students in beginning chemistry sections. The multiple correlation between first semester grades (X_1) and scores on the Iowa Chemistry Training Test (X_2) and on the mathematics section of the Sones-Harry High-School Achievement Test (X_3) was 0.638, with the regression equation: $X_1 = 0.156 X_2 + 0.253 X_3 + 50.5$. At the end of the year the scores on the Cooperative Chemistry Tests differentiated between those who had been placed in the more advanced section on the basis of the predictive criteria and those who had been placed in the less advanced sections in spite of high school training in chemistry (diff./P.E. = 8.0).—*F. W. Finger* (Brown).

4016. MacPhail, A. H., & Foster, L. S. New data for placement procedures. *J. chem. Educ.*, 1941, 18, 235.—This reports a further comparison of certain predictive indices and grades in elementary college chemistry. The best regression equation obtained was: chemistry grade = 0.16 Iowa Chemistry Training score + 0.33 high school rank on sigma scale + 0.27 Cooperative General Mathematics score + 23. For 80 students the predicted grades correlated 0.76 with the obtained grades. A chart is given for graphic interpolation of scores.—*F. W. Finger* (Brown).

4017. Mang, W. The pupil in the Catholic high school for boys. *Sch. Rev.*, 1941, 49, 451-460.—Pupils of 21 Catholic high schools for boys compared with public school pupils of 11 general high schools having similar curricula show no striking differences in certain characteristics selected for study. In terms of the occupational status of the fathers, the pupils of the Catholic high schools are less selected, and a slightly greater percentage intend to go to college than in the case of the public school pupils. In both groups vocational choices tend toward the professions and commercial and clerical services, the chief difference consisting in the greater percentage of pupils of the Catholic schools who have made definite vocational plans.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

4018. Marbut, M. A fundamental vocabulary suggested for deaf children for the first five years in school. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1941, 86, 137-158.—The author presents a list of 2,132 words arranged according to meanings and grammatical categories. The words are intended to become a part of the reading vocabulary of deaf children. Most of the words will also become a part of their spoken and written language.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

4019. Moreno, J. del C. La educación del adolescente a través de la obra de Mercante. (The education of the adolescent according to the works of Mercante.) *An. Inst. Psicol. Univ. B. Aires*, 1941, 3, 181-240.—This is an address in commemoration of the noted Argentine educator Victor Mercante [d. 1935]. Following Mercante's ideas, Moreno discusses the physiological and psychological crisis of puberty, the need of the parents' help, and, with special reference to Argentina, adaptation of education to pubertal changes. Learning capacity is much reduced during this period. The best solution is the creation of a school [junior high] intermediate between the elementary school and the *colegio*, institute, or higher technical school. In it theoretical studies and memorizing should be reduced to a minimum and physical, ethical, and aesthetic education stressed; ideas expanded through sentiment, nature study, and laboratory work; and vocational aptitudes discovered. It should be made a new and expansive experience for the pupil.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

4020. Pintner, R. Artistic appreciation among deaf children. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1941, 86, 218-224.—The purpose of the experiment was to determine whether or not the necessarily greater use of vision by deaf children results in a greater degree of visual acuity, or at least, a greater attentiveness to visual stimuli. An art appreciation test (McAdory, standardization by Siceloff) was given to 717 deaf pupils between the ages of 11 and 21 years from 5 different schools. Results showed that deaf boys are equal to hearing boys in art appreciation, while deaf girls are definitely below the norms for hearing girls. Deaf girls are slightly better than deaf boys. The differences between hearing and deaf children in this test are considerably less than those in many other tests, especially of verbal intelligence and school achievement. Further experimentation in the field of art may lead to a wider educational utilization of this capacity.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

4021. Preston, M. I. The school looks at the non-reader. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1940, 40, 450-458.—Case histories of 40 pupils sent to a diagnostic school because of reading failure showed attitudes tending toward personality disorganization, poor social adaptation, and misconduct of a compensatory nature. When taught to read by various techniques of individual instruction, 78% became satisfactory and another 13% fair readers. As a result, the children's security in home, school, and society improved, and they were helped to overcome their maladjustments. Few of the school principals and teachers evaluated properly the children's real difficulties.—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

4022. Price, R. A., & Steadman, R. F. Cooperative community affairs test, form R. New York: Cooperative Test Service, 1941. \$3.50 per 100; \$0.25 per specimen set.—This test, composed of 40 multiple-choice questions and 7 completion questions, is designed to measure a student's knowl-

edge of his community. "Your teacher will explain just what area you are to regard as your community. . . . Usually it will be the place in which you go to school and may be a township, an incorporated village, a section of a city, or an entire city." Separate keys will have to be made for each area, since sample questions involve: number of people in the community, place to get a marriage license, number of churches, number of newspapers, number of unemployed, etc. It can be administered in 30 minutes of working time.—A. Thomsen (Elmo Roper, Market Research).

4023. Scholz, K. *Fröbels Erziehungslehre*. (Fröbel's theory of education.) Tübingen: Mohr, 1940. Pp. 101. RM 6.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This Breslau dissertation gives a new treatment of the philosophic basis of Fröbel's thought and work and its meaning for the idea of play. It contrasts his views with those of his contemporaries (Fichte, Schelling, Schleiermacher, Novalis) and brings out the originality of his world philosophy and his relation to the education of his time. His idea of play is also compared with that of Schiller and of Montessori.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

4024. Shuttleworth, F. K. Problems and techniques involved in the appraisal of vocational opportunities. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1941, 3, 198-199.—Since most college students have the abilities, aptitudes, and interests appropriate for any of several fields of work, it is particularly important at this level to gather information bearing on the employment opportunities in the various fields. Questionnaire techniques are described by which such data were obtained from an alumni group of City College of New York.—F. W. Finger (Brown).

4025. Smith, H. L., & Eaton, M. T. An analysis of the achievement of 164 sophomores enrolled in teacher-training courses at Indiana University. *Bull. Sch. Educ. Ind. Univ.*, 1941, 17, No. 1. Pp. 28.—Students enrolled in teacher training courses seemed to fare less well than liberal arts students not enrolled in teacher training courses.—(Courtesy J. educ. Res.).

4026. Spaney, E. The performance of the mathematics candidates in the 1940 National Teachers Examinations. *Math. Teacher*, 1941, 34, 8-10.—(*Educ. Abstr.* VI: 657).

4027. Stone, C. R. The vocabularies of twenty preprimers. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1941, 41, 423-429.—"This report of an investigation of the vocabularies of twenty preprimers, published in 1931-40, inclusive, reveals a wide range in vocabulary in the various beginning booklets studied. The report also lists the one hundred words found to be most important and presents a study of the comparative difficulty of the preprimers on the basis of vocabulary load, as determined by simplicity of words and repetition."—S. S. Sargent (Barnard).

4028. Sumption, M. R. Three hundred gifted children. A follow-up study of the results of special education of superior children. Yonkers-on-Hudson:

World Book, 1941. Pp. xviii + 235. \$2.40.—During the past 18 years the Cleveland schools have provided special classes for children whose IQ's are 120 or more. However, not all such children attend these major work classes. To determine the worth of the special program this follow-up study of gifted graduates from the major work classes was made, comparing them to equally gifted graduates from the regular classes. Data were collected by means of a questionnaire. Significant differences in favor of the major work graduates were revealed in leadership ability, reading interests and activities, sense of social responsibility, and the development of individual aptitudes. Health was not impaired, the acquisition of fundamental knowledges and skills was not neglected, and the social contacts of the children were not minimized as sometimes claimed by critics. The book contains chapters on theory and practice as well as on types of special education for gifted children.—M. W. Kuensel (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

4029. Symonds, P. M. Mental hygiene in education. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1941, 42, 691-699.—"A child has two psychological needs—security and adequacy." Satisfactory fulfillment of these needs by the school requires that the teacher accept the child as an individual and place an understanding of his motives above adherence to system. She herself must have a feeling of security and be well-adjusted.—L. Birdsall (Coll. Entr. Exam. Bd.).

4030. Tate, H. L., Herbert, T. M., & Zeman, J. K. Nonphonic primary reading. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1940, 40, 529-537.—Experimental and control groups were used in a 2-year study to determine the effect on primary reading of the "total nonuse of phonics." Results showed that without using phonics normal reading performance can be attained, but the incidental-phonics method excels in developing comprehension and ability to recognize words.—S. S. Sargent (Barnard).

4031. Townsend, A., & Willis, M. Cooperative social studies test, for grades 7, 8, and 9. Form R. New York: Cooperative Test Service, 1941. \$5.50 per 100; \$0.25 per specimen set.—This test attempts to measure 3 aspects of social studies teaching. Part I, "facts, skills, and applications" (40 minutes) is composed of 75 completion questions, several involving knowledge of maps and graphs. Part II, "terms and concepts" (15 minutes) is composed of 45 completion questions testing knowledge of the census, white collar workers, humidity, revolt, levees, protestantism, etc. Part III, "comprehension and interpretation" (25 minutes) is composed of 7 passages taken from newspapers, textbooks, and magazines, each followed by several sets of completion and multiple-choice questions.—A. Thomsen (Elmo Roper, Market Research).

4032. Viteles, M. S. Rehabilitation. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1941, 38, 489-496.—A review of the problem of occupational restoration of individuals who have become unable to hold their places in the social

life of the community as a result of physical disability. 65 references.—A. W. Mellon (Missouri).

4033. Wells, F. L. Some functions of mental measurement in the young superior adult. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1941, 5, 105-110.—A review of case material collected on several hundreds of superior students interviewed by the psychiatric division of a university student health department includes the following interlocking distinctive features: (1) Marginal cases with Alpha scores of 130-140, inarticulateness, home difficulties, and illness give a small enough margin of safety for successful work. (2) Many secondary school honor graduates suffer from intellectual overprotection when exposed to the environment of a metropolitan university. (3) Other students reflect a paternal projection of adult patterns of success. (4) The relatively specific vocational recommendations usually made are to be distrusted. (5) The psychometric pattern of the verbalist-introvert combines high performance in multiple-choice verbal functions with low and variable manipulative functions. The writer attempts a clarification of the consultant relationship in psychological work.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

4034. Witty, P., Garfield, S., & Brink, W. G. A comparison of the vocational interests of negro and white high-school students. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1941, 32, 124-132.—This study of 1684 white and colored high school students of both sexes shows little change during the past decade, since the study of Lehman and Witty (see IX: 1416), in the unrealistic aspect of vocational choices and educational ambitions. Efficiency of vocational choice increases little with age. 44% of white and 65% of colored pupils expect to go to college. Social and educational implications are discussed. Bibliography.—R. M. Bellows (Maryland).

4035. Witty, P., Garfield, S., & Brink, W. Interests of high-school students in motion pictures and the radio. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1941, 32, 176-184.—Since findings of this and other studies show the strong appeal of radio and motion pictures for adolescent youth, the need for guidance in this field of activity and the values which would result from it are emphasized.—R. M. Bellows (Maryland).

4036. Wolfe, L. S. Differential factors in specific reading disability: I. Laterality of function. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1941, 58, 45-56.—The subjects of the study were 36 boys 9-10 yrs. old, of average intelligence, half with normal reading ability, the rest retarded a year or more. More normal than retarded readers had dominant left eyes (sighting test), and the groups were not significantly distinguished by handedness (4 motor skill tests and 17 unimanual choice items) or particular combinations of eye-hand dominance. Thus laterality of function did not appear to be related to reading disability in these cases.—D. K. Spelt (Mississippi).

4037. Wolfe, L. S. Differential factors in specific reading disability: II. Audition, vision, verbal association, and adjustment. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1941, 58, 57-70.—Normal and retarded readers

were compared in certain functions suggested as related to reading disability. The retarded group was consistently inferior to the normal group in auditory functions (acuity, discrimination, memory span), the Gates visual perception tests, and emotional adjustment (experimenter's observations, teachers' ratings). The groups were not significantly differentiated by the Betts Ready to Read Vision Tests, fluency of verbal association, or the Woodworth-Cady Psychoneurotic Inventory.—D. K. Spelt (Mississippi).

4038. Woofter, A. C. The relation of physical defects to scholastic standing. *W. Va. med. J.*, 1941, 37, 150-153.—641 primary school children having less than 20/40 visual acuity, infected tonsils, malnutrition, deafness, heart disease, and unclassified defects were studied with respect to their school success. "Due to methods employed absolute accuracy in percentage is not claimed. However, many more defective pupils will be found in the poorer classification [in scholarship] when considered in contrast to the class average."—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

4039. Zimmerman, J. G., & Watson, R. E. Cooperative science test, for grades 7, 8, and 9. Form R. New York: Cooperative Test Service, 1941. \$5.50 per 100; \$0.25 per specimen set.—This test attempts to measure 3 aspects of science teaching. Part I, "facts, skills, and applications" (40 minutes) is composed of 75 completion questions about starch per pound of food, television, thunderstorms, reforestation, digestion, etc. Part II, "terms and concepts" (15 minutes) is composed of 45 completion questions about pasteurization, crop rotation, selective breeding, etc. Part III, "comprehension and interpretation" (25 minutes) is composed of 6 passages dealing with scientific problems, experiments, and achievements, each followed by several sets of multiple-choice questions.—A. Thomsen (Elmo Roper, Market Research).

[See also abstracts 3823, 3862, 3871, 3885, 3887, 3906, 3916, 3962, 4054, 4069.]

MENTAL TESTS

4040. Brown, A. W., & Blakey, R. A preliminary report on the development and standardization of a non-verbal test at the high-school level. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1941, 32, 113-123.—Construction of subtests involving perceptual speed, space relations, and inductive and deductive reasoning is described. The subtests were standardized on 286 high school students. Information pertaining to reliability, validity, and norms is presented.—R. M. Bellows (Maryland).

4041. Cattell, P. Intelligence of infants and its measurement. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1941, 3, 162-171.—Prior to October, 1937, there was no entirely satisfactory mental test for infants. The various weaknesses of the tests are pointed out, and the construction of a new battery is described,

designed to eliminate these difficulties.—F. W. Finger (Brown).

4042. Cattell, R. B., Feingold, S. N., & Sarason, S. B. A culture-free intelligence test: II. Evaluation of cultural influence on test performance. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1941, 32, 81-100.—The new culture-free intelligence test, described in a former article (see XIV: 4768), is shown to be as valid as the Terman-Merrill, and as culture-free as the Arthur; it is the only test that combines both of these advantages. These findings were demonstrated by an experimental design that made possible the isolation of the influence on intelligence test scores of cultural familiarity with the test medium. Comparisons were made between Terman-Merrill, Arthur, A. C. E., Ferguson, and the culture-free tests.—R. M. Bellows (Maryland).

4043. Hecht, A. Bericht über die Nacheichung der Wiener Entwicklungstests für das 6. Lebensjahr. (Report on the re-standardization of the Viennese [C. Bühler] developmental tests for the 6th year of life.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1939, 7, 210-231.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] 50 Viennese boys and 50 girls served as subjects. The re-standardization curve in general lags behind the original curve, but the difference is not significant.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

4044. Hogan, H. P. Comparison of Stanford-Binet and Kent oral emergency scores. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1941, 58, 151-159.—286 social welfare cases, 5-72 yrs. old, took the 1937 Stanford-Binet and the Kent oral emergency tests. Range of r 's between the scores for various groups was .69-.96. Feeble-minded persons scored higher and socially maladjusted persons lower on the Kent than on the Binet.—D. K. Spelt (Mississippi).

4045. Kuhlmann, F. Retrogressive trends in clinical psychology. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1941, 5, 97-104.—Psychologists have failed to grasp Binet's greatest contribution to the testing of intelligence which was not considered by him to be a series of independent factors and functions each of which could be measured by separate tests. 2 retrogressive trends are noted: one stems from lowering the costs of tests and testing and the other from the increase in subjective factors in the construction and use of objective measures. The first has resulted from certain trends and needs such as the mistaken earlier attempt to popularize the significance and administration of the Binet scale, the substitution of the group test for the individual examination, the abbreviation of group and individual tests, the elimination of the examiner by the use of the self-administering test, and the introduction of machine scoring of group test results. The second trend has been influenced by the practice of profile scoring, the present limited usefulness of factor analysis, and the necessity for observing other traits than intelligence in the test situation regardless of the reliability of such observations. Excepting intelligence and school achievement tests the clinical psychologist has few objective measures at his command. The author

offers suggestions to overcome our present lapse to pre-Binet methods of test construction.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

4046. Stoddard, G. D. On the meaning of intelligence. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1941, 48, 250-260.—The effect of the intelligence testing movement initiated by Binet, and carried out with tests patterned after his age scale, has been to cause an implicit concept of intelligence to emerge which makes it synonymous with scholastic aptitude. A more logical procedure would be to begin with a clear definition of the term, and then set up the necessary test procedures to measure that thing. Recent attempts in this direction have been made, as in the definition of the primary abilities, and the construction of tests designed to measure them, by Thurstone. The definition proposed by the author, however, is based not on factors, or special abilities, but on qualities. It sets forth the principal attributes of a functional concept of intellect. "Intelligence is the ability to undertake activities that are characterized by (1) difficulty, (2) complexity, (3) abstractness, (4) economy, (5) adaptiveness to a goal, (6) social value, and (7) the emergence of originals, and to maintain such activities under conditions that demand a concentration of energy and a resistance to emotional forces." Suggestions are given as to the form of tests which might be valuable in measuring such attributes.—A. G. Bills (Cincinnati).

4047. Strauss, A. A. Enriching the interpretation of the Stanford-Binet test. *J. except. Child.*, 1941, 7, 260-264.—The test not only establishes the IQ but also enables the thoughtful clinician to differentiate between the mental make-up of normal and feeble-minded children and of different clinical types of feeble-minded. The mentally deficient children are more inclined to pass tests that depend upon life age, while normals tend to pass those dependent on mental age. Confronted by a difficult problem in the tests, the normal child either gives the correct answer or refuses to respond. The delinquent child will be inclined to give a wrong answer if he cannot find the right one. The mentally deficient, when not knowing the correct response, will give a wrong answer or will show his mental defect by answers that lack meaning and precision. Brain-injured defectives impress one with their verbosity and affected style, whereas the hereditarily deficient show no such fluency of speech.—L. A. Averill (Worcester).

[See also abstract 3879.]

CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

4048. Abel, T. M. Measurement of dynamic aspects of behavior among adolescents. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1941, 58, 3-26.—343 high school and college students performed 18 tasks in a preliminary study of recall of completed and interrupted activities. No group recalled significantly more interrupted tasks, but girls recalled more of such material than boys, and high school groups recalled more such

tasks than college groups. Intelligence scores were not related to the kind of recall displayed.—D. K. Spelt (Mississippi).

4049. Barnes, M. J. Some reasons why obese children find dieting difficult. *Smith Coll. Stud. Soc. Work*, 1941, 11, 342-375.—Emotional factors may greatly influence the feelings of an obese child about obesity and his ability to maintain a diet regulation.—K. S. Yum (Chicago).

4050. Bender, L., & Boas, F. Creative dance in therapy. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1941, 11, 235-245.—This is a preliminary report of an experiment in the use of spontaneous dance and music in the study and therapy of problem children. Groups of 6-8 children from the Children's Observation Ward of the Psychiatric Division of Bellevue Hospital, all under 12 years of age and presenting all types of behavior disturbance, were used as subjects. The percussion drum, the gong, and the cymbal were the instruments used. A description of some of the children together with examples of their dancing and verbalizing is given.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

4051. Benjamin, E. The period of resistance in early childhood. *J. Pediat.*, 1941, 18, 659-669.—On the basis of a study of early childhood behavior disorders the author reports that negativism, resistance, maliciousness, and feeding difficulties, which arise between the ages of 2 and 3 years, are always the result of anxiety or inner insecurity. The origin of the anxiety lies in the environment to which the child is unable to adjust. Usually the maladjustment occurs where there are few, if any siblings, where the marital life of the parents is unhappy, and where the mother fails to give her child sufficient love. Treatment consists in teaching the mother how to handle her child, in allowing him independence and responsibility, and, of primary importance, in providing him with mother love.—E. Green (Bradley Home).

4052. Bennett, C. C., & Rogers, C. R. Predicting the outcome of treatment. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1941, 11, 210-222.—A scheme was worked out for rating the favorable and unfavorable factors influencing a child's development. On this basis predictions were made for 200 cases of a child guidance center and these compared with the results of a follow-up analysis about 2 years later. The clinicians displayed genuine discernment in foreseeing the direction and the extent of progress for the individual child. Guesses were inexact in regard to educational influences, they were overhopeful in the area of improvement of family emotional tone, they were especially successful in predicting changes in self-insight.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

4053. Bennett, C. C., & Rogers, C. R. The clinical significance of problem syndromes. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1941, 11, 222-230.—This is a second report based upon a research study conducted by the staff of the Rochester Guidance Center. It consists in a follow-up analysis of 200 cases 2 years

after they had been diagnostically studied by the clinic. After examining the problem syndromes, the authors conclude that the outcome for problem children appears relatively hopeful when difficulties are expressed subjectively in feelings of tension and unrest but without overt behavior symptoms. The child who is aggressively hostile toward his fellows, the hyperactive youngster, the child who shows a variety of coincident behavior disorders, all are especially difficult to treat. The study failed to identify any treatment procedure applicable to one problem syndrome and to no other, nor could the authors associate any syndrome complex with one pattern of experience which did not obtain in other cases.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

4054. Clarke, E., & Jensen, R. Integration of psychiatric teaching with pediatrics. *J. Pediat.*, 1941, 18, 121-127.—There is a need for an intensive approach to the problem of children's behavior disorders through the education of medical students. The author outlines the training program at the University of Minnesota Medical School where an attempt is made to foster an attitude of willingness to consider and evaluate emotional and environmental factors as being on an equal basis with physiological findings.—E. Green (Bradley Home).

4055. Cotton, C. B. A study of the reactions of spastic children to certain test situations. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1941, 58, 27-44.—26 spastic and 26 physically normal children, matched for sex, CA, and estimated MA, performed in all or some of 13 sorting tests, a completion test, a light-pattern memory test, and a string-pulling test. As a rule, spastics showed greater individual differences in response type, greater restriction to concrete as opposed to abstract responses, and more stereotypy. The implications of the results are discussed.—D. K. Spelt (Mississippi).

4056. Crudden, C. H. Form abstraction by children. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1941, 58, 113-129.—65 subjects, 65-78 mos. old, learned to discriminate 8 pairs of geometrical figures. Subsequently they had to discriminate these learned figures as parts of more complex figures. Among factors directly related to success in the tests were: (1) complexity of test figure, (2) perseverance, (3) IQ, (4) sex. Other factors are also discussed.—D. K. Spelt (Mississippi).

4057. Dales, R. J. Afternoon sleep in a group of nursery-school children. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1941, 58, 161-180.—Records of the afternoon sleep of 73 nursery-school children, 2 yrs. 4 mos. to 5 yrs. 4 mos. old showed that: (1) afternoon sleep decreased in duration and tended to drop out with increasing age; (2) time required to go to sleep increased with increasing age. Marked individual differences suggested the necessity of considering the individual's need in any program of regulation.—D. K. Spelt (Mississippi).

4058. Dennis, W. Infant development under conditions of restricted practice and of minimum social stimulation. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1941,

23, 143-191.—This study gives additional data on fraternal twins reared from the beginning of the 2nd to the end of the 14th month under conditions of minimum social stimulation. The present report is concerned primarily with "the responses which a child would develop if he were removed as far as is possible from the influence of adults and other children." Such behavior is described as autogenous. The author concludes that "practically all of the common responses of the first year of life may be developed autogenously. . . . If the well-being of the infant is assured, his behavioral development will take its normal course. . . . In the development of autogenous responses of the first year, learning plays an important part. . . . Maturation in and of itself seldom produces new developmental items, but maturation of structures when accompanied by self-directed activity leads to new infant responses." —*F. M. Teagarden* (Pittsburgh).

4059. Harms, E. Child art as aid in the diagnosis of juvenile neuroses. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1941, 11, 191-210.—Child art is diagnostically important as it often expresses inner content which the child cannot express in words. Methods in art diagnosis are: (1) the exercise of abstraction, in which the child is asked to express different words by lines of different quality; (2) the opening of the emotions, by means of drawing a picture to correspond to a word selected by the child from a list of words with strong emotional content; and (3) the face test, in which the child is asked to draw in a realistic way things he likes best etc. The author gives many illustrations together with descriptions of his method of interpretation.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

4060. Helle, V. *Psykologiska samtal med barn.* (Psychological conversations with children.) Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, 1941. Pp. 246. Kr. 6.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author gives his practical experiences based on intimate conversations with children of various ages and gathered during 25 years of pedagogical practice. His reasoning and examples show he is much influenced by Freud and psychoanalysis in general.—*M. L. Reymert* (Mooseheat Laboratory for Child Research).

4061. Hirsch, G. Die Erziehungsfrage der ekstatischen Jugend. (The problem of the education of ecstatic youth.) *Z. pädag. Psychol.*, 1941, 42, 1-13.—Adolescent ecstasy is a new, instinctive source of energy, the rise of vital feeling, the mystic sense of divine-human life and union of all activities, purification, seeking and pushing in all directions, victory over the inner and outer world, with gradual emergence of a realistic ideal—all under the urges of action and reproduction. Its manifestations are more marked in Germany because of the population policy. The sublimated reproductive instinct is self-affirmation, creative activity, and irresistible power of victory. Sport and war are its best schools. To be Hitler's soldier raises youth to supraindividual exaltation and action and suprahuman, intoxicating

conquests. Hitler recognized adolescent ecstasy and gave it responsibilities, so that there is now no gulf between youth and the rest of the folk. All are carried away with the intoxicating conquest of Europe. The era is one of exuberant excitement. Cultural activities are clothed in ecstasy and removed from the scientific and abstract. The duty of education is to foster and guide adolescent ecstasy.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

4062. Irwin, O. C. Research on speech sounds for the first six months of life. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1941, 38, 277-285.—In the more important studies of infant speech there does not exist a large body of data secured from adequate samplings of infants for purposes of a statistical analysis. "Usually no systematic research methods were formulated, statistical techniques essential to the analysis of mass data are practically absent, no reliabilities of observers have been established, many observers used an alphabetical rather than a phonetic system of symbols for recording, and most reports indulge in an inordinate amount of interpretation supported by very little empirical material." 21 references.—*A. W. Melton* (Missouri).

4063. Jaensch, E. R., & Hentze, R. *Grundgesetze der Jugendentwicklung. Erkenntnisse der Jugendanthropologie in der Ausrichtung auf neu-deutsche Erziehung.* (Basic laws of youth development. Findings of youth anthropology in orientation toward new-German education.) *Beih. Z. angew. Psychol.*, 1939, 80. Pp. viii + 217.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Jaensch denies that his views are courtesies to present-day German philosophy and shows that a good part of them antedate the ascent of Nazism. Value judgments can get at the truth; they can develop from subjectivity to objectivity. This holds particularly for the high evaluation of health and conformity to the group. Several references are made to Jahn and Pestalozzi although it is believed that the time for a unification of the new with the old has not yet arrived.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

4064. Kellman, L., & Spadavecchia, M. J. Adolescence; an introduction to the psychosomatic approach of this problem. *J. Amer. Inst. Homoeop.*, 1941, 34, 154-159.—"The period of adolescence is a period of stress and strain. . . . We have tried to indicate the need for intelligent coordination in the pediatric clinic between the pediatrician and psychologist."—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

4065. Knight, R. P. Some problems involved in selecting and rearing adopted children. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1941, 5, 65-74.—Pre-adoption considerations "must include the factor of why the prospective parents want a child, why they have no child of their own, and what their real attitudes are about children. The adoption agency as well as the parents should scrutinize their detailed specifications regarding an acceptable child." After the adoption has been effected, the parents "must tell the child early and often, always with pleasurable connotations, that he is adopted; they must be prepared to

comprehend with tolerance the child's outbursts of hostility and his various perverse and anti-social acts, realizing that all normal children exhibit these things; they must never express to the child in any way feelings of regret that they adopted him or attribute his misbehavior to his not being their own child."—*W. A. Varvel* (Chicago).

4066. *Kvaraceus, W. C.* Intelligence quotients of retarded children in the same families. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1940, 40, 527-528.—A study of 163 retarded children (mean IQ 76.5) from 70 families showed that differences in Stanford-Binet IQ between members of the same family ranged from 44 to 0. Mean difference was 10.5; SD, 7.8. "These findings suggest that it would not be practical to attempt to judge intelligence quotients of children from the performances of their retarded siblings on the Stanford-Binet scale."—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

4067. *Leuba, C.* Tickling and laughter: two genetic studies. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1941, 58, 201-209.—2 infants were carefully protected from tickling, except when employed experimentally. Beginning at 5 weeks (boy) and 14 weeks (girl) of age, they were tickled in a variety of ways, but never when other stimuli to laughter were operating. Laughter became the usual response by 31 weeks (boy) and 25 weeks (girl). Smiling occurred under conditions of physical well-being but also as a prelude to laughter. Laughter became conditioned to the sight of moving fingers held above the infant during the first year. Vigorous, sustained tickling elicited strong movements and crying.—*D. K. Spelt* (Mississippi).

4068. *McDowell, M. S., & Howe, S. R.* Creative use of play materials by preschool children. *Childh. Educ.*, 1941, 17, 321-326.—(*Educ. Abstr.* VI: 598).

4069. *McGehee, W.* Changes in interest with changes in grade status of elementary-school children. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1941, 32, 151-156.—Evidence is given that trends in interests of elementary-school pupils are related to grade and are functions of specific activities or particular hobbies.—*R. M. Bellows* (Maryland).

4070. *McGraw, M. B.* Growth: a study of Johnny and Jimmy. (Film.) New York: Warden & Gilbert, Psychol. Lab., Columbia Univ., 1941. Reel 1. Creeping, sitting, walking, and the assumption of an erect posture. 360 ft., silent. \$22.00. Reel 2. Swimming behavior and ascending inclined slides. 300 ft., \$18.00. Reel 3. Manipulating pedestals to obtain a suspended lure. 350 ft., \$21.00.—Films based upon the study of the twins, Johnny and Jimmy, and previously edited under the title *Development of reflexive and adaptive behavior patterns in infants* (see X: 6049) have been reedited to demonstrate more effectively the influence of exercise upon the development of particular functions and to bring the study up-to-date. Comparative behavior is shown during the first 2 years, when the twins were the subjects of special investigation, and during the following 6 years. 3 reels have been selected as particularly suitable for class room

demonstration. Additional reels demonstrate comparative behavior in skating, tricycling, jumping, climbing off pedestals, and manipulating graded boxes.—*M. B. McGraw* (New York City).

4071. *McGraw, M. B.* Reaching-prehensile behavior of the human infant. (Film.) New York: Warden & Gilbert, Psychol. Lab., Columbia Univ., 1941. 350 ft., silent. \$21.00.—The pictures begin with slow motion close-ups showing differences in the adult and the infant manner of prehending objects of various sizes and shapes. Then there follow successive pictures of the same child reaching for a suspended watch. Pictures were taken periodically during the first 3 years, and demonstrate the maturation of eye-hand coordination. (See also XV: 2863.)—*M. B. McGraw* (New York City).

4072. *McGraw, M. B.* Reactions of the infant to pin prick. (Film.) New York: Warden & Gilbert, Psychol. Lab., Columbia Univ., 1941. 300 ft., silent. \$18.00.—A blunt sterile pin was used in stimulating the baby on 4 major anatomical divisions of the body: the cheek, the chest, the leg, and the arm. Maturation is shown beginning with mass or total body response of the newborn and continuing until a local, specific reaction is exhibited. (See also XV: 3638.)—*M. B. McGraw* (New York City).

4073. *McGraw, M. B.* Reflex behavior of the newborn infant. (Film.) New York: Warden & Gilbert, Psychol. Lab., Columbia Univ., 1941. 160 ft., silent. \$12.00.—This reel demonstrates characteristic neuromuscular reactions of the newborn infant. The following activities are presented: (1) the Moro reflex or response to startle, (2) the suspension grasp reflex, (3) crawling, (4) stepping, (5) swimming movements, (6) adjustment to an inverted position, and (7) postural adjustments when pulled into a sitting position.—*M. B. McGraw* (New York City).

4074. *McGraw, M. B.* Development of neuromuscular mechanisms as reflected in the crawling and creeping behavior of the human infant. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1941, 58, 83-111.—Analysis of the development of prone progression in 82 infants permitted the establishment of descriptive criteria for 9 stages in the process, such that every child could be rated, regardless of individual differences in style of progression. These stages were interpreted as reflecting the cephalo-caudal progression of neuro-muscular development. Each phase lasted 30-35 days. Detailed data, as well as verbal and graphic descriptions of the stages, are presented.—*D. K. Spelt* (Mississippi).

4075. *Meltzer, H.* Children's thinking about nations and races. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1941, 58, 181-199.—1320 children, 9-16 yrs. old, in grades V-VIII, answered a questionnaire on which they indicated 1 of 5 attitudes toward each of 21 nationalities and expressed reasons for their feelings. Comparison of the results with similar data obtained 4 years earlier (1934) revealed: (1) increased mention of pacific and belligerent national traits, (2) new

recognition of American liberties, (3) less friendly attitudes toward Germans, (4) some decrease in stereotyped thinking about England and Germany.—D. K. Spelt (Mississippi).

4076. Moorhead, G. E., & Pond, D. Music of young children. I. Chant. *Pillsbury Found. Stud.*, 1941, May. Pp. 23.—150 chants spontaneously rendered by youngsters $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ years of age were recorded. These were studied as to rhythm, melody, background, occasion, personnel, accompanying physical movement, and verbal form. The chant is rhythmic; "the voice clung to one note around which it wove a melodic pattern limited in scope and insistent in form; it was sung most often in the group, usually loudly, repeated over and over again, rising often to a high emotional pitch."—P. R. Farnsworth (Stanford).

4077. Newell, H. W. Play therapy in child psychiatry. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1941, 11, 245-252.—The author discusses the non-analytical varieties of play therapy which he divides into 2 types: the free or spontaneous and the controlled or standardized type. The advantages and disadvantages of both types are given together with a consideration of treatment principles underlying play therapy. The maladjusted child derives 3 kinds of benefit from play therapy: the relationship he develops with the therapist, the opportunity to act out his conflicts, and the education and insight to be gained from the experience.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

4078. Richards, E. L. Following the hypochondriacal child for a decade. *J. Pediat.*, 1941, 18, 528-537.—The results of treatment of 60 adult hypochondriacs are compared with those of 22 children and adolescents with hypochondriacal tendencies. Among the adults there was little success in removing the invalid pattern of reaction when it had persisted for 5 years. The children's complaints, which had been from 3 to 9 weeks' duration, were easily alleviated. The author reviews various concepts of the causes of hypochondriacal reactions and includes case histories of children who show such behavior. He concludes that invalid ways develop from an unwitting drifting with the current of daily complainings and from daily parental and medical yielding to the complaints.—E. Green (Bradley Home).

4079. Rovigatti, M. T. F. La personalità di fanciulli relativamente anormali del carattere. (The personality of children with relative abnormalities of character.) *Assist. Minoren. anorm.*, 1939, Nos. 6-10, 117-302.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] By relative abnormality of character is meant (according to Montesano) abnormal behavior due to unfavorable environmental influences, rather than to personal inferiorities, and manifested largely in anti-social reactions. The author has observed

20 such children, and presents their life-history in detail. There are wide individual differences; but all have in common a certain disharmony of mental abilities. Treatment should aim at the removal of this disharmony.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

4080. Scapignati, I. F. El problema social de los niños anormales. (The social problem of abnormal children.) *Bol. Educ., S. Fe*, 1941, 5, No. 26, 69-72.—The study of and educational provisions for abnormal children were outgrowths of scientific pedagogy and of 19th century humanitarianism. The existing social order is largely responsible for the handicaps of these children, and the school alone cannot regenerate them. There must first be an improvement in social conditions.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

4081. Springer, N. N. A study of the drawings of maladjusted and adjusted children. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1941, 58, 131-138.—739 children, 6-12 yrs. old, were divided into adjusted (N = 409) and maladjusted (N = 330) groups. Each child took the Goodenough Drawing of a Man intelligence test, and was rated by teachers on the Haggerty-Olson-Wickman schedule. The groups differed significantly in incidence of behavior problems and problem tendency score on the H-O-W ratings, but not in mean score on the Goodenough test. Only 15 of 51 Goodenough items differentiated the groups: on 9, the maladjusted children were more successful; on 6, less successful than adjusted children.—D. K. Spelt (Mississippi).

4082. Sweet, C., Jacobus, L. R., & Stafford, H. E. The parent-child relationship. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1941, 116, 38-43.—D. A. Grant (Wisconsin).

4083. Thorndike, R. L., & Henry, F. Differences in reading interests related to differences in sex and intelligence level. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1940, 40, 751-763.—A reading interests questionnaire made up of annotated fictitious titles was presented to rapid- and slow-learning children in grades 6, 7, and 8. Differences between rapid and slow learners were insignificant for 59 out of the 80 fiction and non-fiction titles presented; but over half the differences between boys' and girls' preferences were reliable. Possible explanations are suggested. There was no consistent tendency for the children to prefer either the less or more valuable reading material; nor did slow learners show less interest in what seemed to be difficult reading. A follow-up study covering the next 2 months showed a vast majority of the reading done was fiction, whose content corresponded closely with the choices made on the questionnaire. Fast learners reported reading twice as many items, with titles including a wider range, but many fewer "comics" than slow learners.—S. S. Sargent (Barnard).

[See also abstracts 3677, 3724, 3743, 3747, 3893, 3932, 3935, 4036, 4038, 4041, 4043.]

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